REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,164.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1872. Annual Subscription in Advance.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander Bevis, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 30th January, 1872, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	Jan. 1872.	Leave Colombo	Feb. 1872.
	Feb.	„ Galle	9
„ Carwar	2	„ Negapatam	12
„ Mangalore	3	„ Pondicherry	13
„ Cannanore	3	„ Madras	15
„ Tellicherry	3	„ Coconada	16
„ Calicut	4	„ Visagapatam	18
„ Beypore	4	„ Bimlipatam	18
„ Cochin	5	„ Gopaulpore	19
„ Alleppy	6	„ False Point	20
„ Tuticorin	7	Arrive CALCUTTA	21

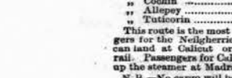
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,182 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 2nd February 1872, at noon.

	Feb. 1872.		Feb. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	2	Leave BUSSORAH	21
„ Kurrachee	7	Arrive Fao	21
Arrive Guadur	7	„ Bushire	23
„ Muscat	9	„ Linga	28
	Mar.		Mar.
„ Bunder Abbas	11	„ Bunder Abbas	1
„ Linga	13	„ Muscat	3
„ Bushire	15	„ Guadur	5
„ Fao	17	Leave Kurrachee	8
Arrive BUSSORAH	18	Arrive BOMBAY	11

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 650 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th January 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES.

THE fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,300 Tons Register, 400 H.P., will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 10th of February. The Passenger accommodation being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated, and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

First Class fare to Liverpool £45 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare ; under 3—Free.

Plans of the accommodation can be seen in our Office.

For passages only apply to

JOHNSON & Co.,
Ship-brokers.
Neshit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 10th proximo.)

THE new Steam-ship PENGUIN, 1,571 Registered Tons, 200 Horse Power, 1,220 Effective. This Fine Steamer, expressly built for the East India and China Trade has extensive Passenger accommodation of a very superior description.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30	
„ „ to Liverpool	£50	
2nd Class „	£30	

exclusive of Wines, &c., which however can be procured on board at moderate prices.

A Steward is carried, and the services of an experienced Surgeon will be available.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd January 1872.

WILSON LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence on 31st instant.)

THE full-powered and favourite Passenger Screw Steam-ship ROLLO, 1,437 registered tons, Captain Abbott.

The accommodation of this fine new Vessel which is amidships and similarly arranged to that of the Orlando, so well known in the trade, is extensive and exceptionally good and well ventilated.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£40	
„ „ to Liverpool	£50	
2nd Class „	£30	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st February 1872.

INDIA, on FRIDAY, 1st March 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 30th September 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 29th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA, (3,684 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain J. S. Murray, will LEAVE, for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 30th January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA (1,646 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain P. S Tomlin, will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 27th January.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

FOR LONDON.

(VIA HAVRE and the MALABAR COAST).

To be despatched hence end of January.

THE Steam-ship ADA, 1,050 Registered Tons, Robert Tatchell, Commander.

This fine vessel has excellent and well ventilated accommodation for Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th December 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL)

To be despatched next Month.

THE fine new S.S. RED GAUNTLET, Captain Mann, 1,429 Tons, Classed 100 A 1, 200 Horse Power effective, will be despatched as above.

This Vessel is fitted with superior accommodation for Passengers, embracing the most recent appliances likely to conduce to their comfort.

Plans of the accommodation may be seen, and further particulars learned, on application to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th January 1872.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(To follow the Orlando.)

The Fine New Steamer

VIRAGO,

1,500 Tons, 250 H.P. (Nom.), will be despatched on the

20TH MARCH,

HAS excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board :—

	First Class.	Second Class.
TO SUEZ	Rs. 300	Rs. 200
TO LIVERPOOL	„ 500	„ 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

"WILSON" LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(To follow the s.s. Xantho.)

WALAMO, 1,800 Tons, 250 H. P. (Nom.)

THIS favourite Steamer will be again despatched on 28th January. She has excellent and well ventilated accommodation (amidships) for a large number of First Class Passengers, and can also take a few in the Second Cabin. She carries an experienced Doctor and Stewardess, and in table arrangements and otherwise everything will be done to insure the comfort of passengers. The Rates of Passage are as follow :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Suez	£30	£20
To Liverpool	£50	£30

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which, however, can be had on board. Applications for passages to be made to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co., or to

WALLACE & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1871.

N.B.—Will be followed by the well-known s.s. Orlando, leaving the end of February.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. ROLLO are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 23rd January 1872.

NOTICE.—The British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, is prepared to BOOK CARGO at a through rate for Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai. The Cargo will be transhipped at Point de Galle to the Steamers of the Messageries Maritime Company.

For full particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

FOR SALE BY COMMISSION.

Japanese Lilies—" Lilium Amatum, 1,000 bulbs. Apply to MENESSE & Co,

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured, and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

30 dozens quarts Moselle.
7 Bales Grey Shirtings.
4 „ Grey T. Cloths.
5 Cases Blue and Orange Prints.
2 „ T. Red Chintz.
6 „ Grey Dhotees.
6 Bales T. Red Twist, No. 40.

On account and stock of Thacker Jadowjee Toolseydass, and by order of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

W G—11 Cases Grey Dhotees.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th January 1872.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, Marine Street, Bombay.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD AND CO.

Have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at the LIGHT-HOUSE, Colaba, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January, and THURSDAY, the 1st February next, THE SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Mostly made to order and nearly new,

AN ERARD'S SEMI-GRAND MAHOGANY PIANOFORTE,

Elegant Time-pieces, Bronze Figure Clocks, Candelabra, Ormolee, Bronze, and decorative articles, Bronze Statues, &c ;
Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs, Handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Beautiful cut and moulded Glass, Plated Goods,
CARRIAGES, Harness, &c., manufactured specially to order by first-class London Houses, and but little used, An Aviary of Canaries and other Rare Birds, Carpets and Cockatoos with perches, Brussels, Carpets, and Madras Cane Matting, 3 high caste ARAB HORSES going in double or single harness, and over 14-2½ hands, Bullocks and Aden Cows, Choice Plants, in tubs, pots, and vases.

The appointments of the Domestic Offices.

A quantity of Wines and Europe Stores, specially selected and imported direct.

And other Appointments of a first-class Establishment.

The Property of Henry Morland, Esq.

Full particulars and catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 26th inst.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Rich Cut Glass, Best Plated and Porcelain Ware, Garden Pots, &c. &c., at No. 79, MALABAR HILL.

On SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, sale commencing at or about 1 o'clock, Noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to dispose of by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the whole of the handsome Household Furniture, &c., &c., the property of Dr. E. R. Butles, changing his residence, the same comprising rich carved tail and star-cut glassware, handsome white, red, and gold dinner services white, green, and gold dessert services, white and gold breakfast services, best electro-plated spoons and forks, dessert knives and forks, cruet, pickle, and egg frames, and rich carved well-seasoned blackwood, mahogany, and walnutwood furniture, such as drawing-room, sofa, dressing, and washing tables, a mahogany lady's writing table, a set of dining-table in three pieces for 24 persons, with two spare ends to form a small table, teapoys, wardrobes, chest of drawers, book, hat, and gown stands, sideboard, single and double screens, drawing-room, easy pendent, low, arm and with-out arm chairs, conversation and reclining couches, table ornaments, table and changing argand lamps, a two-light hunter, fancy china table flower pots, dispense and bath-room furniture, garden pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues of full particulars have been published and the property is now on view.

SUGAR CANE MILL.

Will be sold by Public Auction, by Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., on MONDAY, the 5th February, at 2 o'clock if not previously disposed of by private contract, a Sugar Cane Mill, complete. It may be driven by steam or bullock power, and can be seen at the Wool-Cleaning Factory, Khetwady.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 25th January 1872.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Declared by Connoisseurs
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper*, *labels*, *stopper* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their Correspondents with power of Attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Venders* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ROYAL TYCOON TROUPE OF JAPANESE.

THE ROYAL TYCOON TROUPE OF JAPANESE.

THE ROYAL TYCOON TROUPE OF JAPANESE.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE FUTURE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. PENGUIN are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1872.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to Despatch Boats to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS ; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th January 1872.

ANY persons having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the late Lieutenant GEORGE HASTINGS TURNER, R. E., are directed to forward the same to the Undersigned within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE, or no notice will be taken of them.

J. H. REYNOLDS, Lieut.-Col.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Dhoolia, 21st January 1872.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Goods, Chattels, and Credits of BULWANTRAM SOORUJRAM, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.

MANOCKRAM SOORUJRAM ....Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the Goods, Chattels, and Credits of BULWANTRAM SOORUJRAM, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Bombay by MANOCKRAM SORUJRAM. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 24th day of January 1872.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Applicant's Proctors.

JAPANESE LILIES—"LILIUM AMATUM"—1,000 Bulbs, at

MENESSE & Co.

HEWER AND GOLLAND,
PRACTICAL TAILORS, HABIT MAKERS, &c.,
2, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
(Opposite the *Bombay Gazette* Office.)

TAILORING from all its branches.
GENTLEMEN'S own materials made up.
ORDERS from Outstations, accompanied with Remittance, receive careful and prompt attention.
GENTLEMEN within the Fort waited on at their own Houses or Offices.

FOR CLEANING PLATE
USE
GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.
(NON-MERCURIAL.)

This Powder has obtained a reputation throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies altogether unequalled by any article ever introduced for Cleaning Plate.

See the recommendations of more than 500 Leading Firms which accompany each box. Sold by Chemists, Ironmongers, &c., and by

THE INVENTOR,
J. GODDARD, Leicester.

Agents for Bombay—Messrs. Treacher & Co.

Electro-Plated
INKSTANDS,
A selection of beautiful patterns at
Rs. 36, 40, 54, 60, 70, 80 and 90.

Electro-Plated Ware
of every description, on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.

WE have much pleasure in notifying that We have now received an entirely NEW STOCK of fine London-made JEWELLERY, consisting of—

SUITS,
BRACELETS,
EARRINGS,
LOCKETS,
CHAINS, &c.
Suitable for
CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of PALANQUIN CLOCKS—
STRIKING,
REPEATING,
ALARUMS,
MINIATURES.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER AND OPTICIAN,
By appointment to LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA,
And in Ordinary to H. H. the MAHARAJAH of JEYPORE, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.,

SOLE AGENT in the Bombay Presidency, Central and Upper India for the celebrated Pebble Spectacles, Opera, Field and Race Glasses, Barometers, Thermometers, etc., of Dr. A. Menist, of Amsterdam and London.

Soleil Watches, Keyless ..... Rs. 20, 25, 30
Silver do. of several descriptions ..... 30 to 150
Gold do. do. ..... 60 to 1,000
Jewellery, a very large choice, from ..... 5 to 800
Musical Boxes, from ..... 10 to 300
CLOCKS for Schools, Towns, &c.
REPAIRS of Chronometer Watches, Jewellery, Musical Boxes undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Branch—SIMLA.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
No. 11, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

HAS the honour to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and the Public in general of Bombay, that he has received a nice and beautiful stock of WATCHES and JEWELLERY direct from London and Geneva, comprising Gold and Silver Watches, repeating and 45 days' Watches ; also to match, Gold and Silver Chains of the well known manufacturers of London, consisting of 9, 12, 15 and 18 carats Guards and Alberts of the latest choice and fashion. Silver-gilt and Tortoiseshell, Canary Birds, Singing Boxes, playing and singing one and two at a time. Clocks for offices and Dining-rooms, Schools and Cook-rooms, ordered out from Messrs. HOLLOWAY & Co. of London and CARTWRIGHT & Co. of the same place.

Electric Clocks, going three at a time, put to any distance from each other.

Marble Clocks, going one year, fifteen days, one month, and eight days, with a circular pendulum above the works, just the pieces for a hall, all of them striking hours and half hours, also One Year Marble Time-pieces.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes, Organs, and any other mechanical pieces, carefully undertaken, and finished within the shortest delay possible.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE,
Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD'S well known Photographs of Cashmere, the N. W. Provinces, Calcutta, the principal Hill Sanataria, the Grand Snow Scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India and Ceylon, always on view, and, being all kept arranged in books, may easily be inspected.

Bourne and Shepherd also beg to intimate that a series of Views of Bombay, Poona, and Matheran have lately been added to their Collection.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil, Water Colour, or Crayons. Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd January 1872.

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON
IS ONE OF THE MOST BENEFICIAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

" EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

" EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

MR. RICHARD WILLIS having retired from our Firm, his INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY therein CEASED on 31st DECEMBER last.

FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 22nd January 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

BOLTON'S TELEGRAPH AGENCY.

POLITICAL, FINANCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE.

WITH reference to my Circular to the Banks and Merchants of Bombay, I beg to notify that I am prepared to REGISTER the NAMES of INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS to the COMMERCIAL NEWS SERVICE of this COMPANY, which it is proposed to commence on the 1st proximo.

The Public will have seen from the Telegrams published that this Company is in a position to compete with any other Company, either as regards quantity, quality, despatch or delivery of News, and it is hoped that Merchants and others will accord it a fair share of their support.

D. AGER, Agent.

13th December 1871.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE.—The affairs of the Company being now fully WOUND UP, a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be HELD at the Office of the Company, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of February 1872, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes, namely :—

To receive the Liquidators' Account and Report, showing the manner in which the winding up of the Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of.

At the same Meeting the following Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed :—

" That all the Books and Accounts, Documents and Papers of or belonging to the Company, or the Liquidators thereof, be placed in the custody of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, & Co., of Bombay, Merchants."

JAMES G. SMITH,
A. E. ASHLEY, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 18th January 1872.

NOTICE.—Mr. BUDROODIN ALIBHOY, the senior and oldest Partner of the well-known Firm of Meeyajee Ahmedbhoy, Milliner, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen at Bombay & Outstations, that after a Partnership of forty years in the above Firm, he has separated therefrom, and opened a Firm of his own under the name of " Meeyajee Ahmedbhoy's Sons."

Mr. Budroodin Alibhoy begs to remind his former kind Constituents that he is the person who was known in the Old Shop as " Old Meeyajee," and he sincerely hopes and respectfully begs that they will continue to him the same kind and patronage and support which he formerly enjoyed.

Mr. Budroodin Alibhoy's long experience as a Milliner will enable him always to have in stock a choice selection of Millinery, Toys, &c., &c., and he begs to assure his kind Customers that it will be his constant study to afford them the greatest satisfaction. He has just received by the steamer " Nubraska" a large and choice assortment of all kinds of Millinery, Toys, &c., &c.

N.B.—As the old Firm is still in existence, all Orders should be carefully addressed to

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY'S SONS.

No. 26, Meadow Street, Bombay, 1st January 1872.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
Ex WALAMO,
PRIME WILTSHIRE BACON.

BEST GRUYERE CHEESE,
IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

BOTH THE ABOVE ARE IN CUT.

WILLS' BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE,
VIRGINIA RETURNS,
AND
LATAKIA.

J. HUDSON WATSON & Co.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS.

N. V. CURRANEE & CO.

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR, and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA, with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY,
AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
(Next Door to Jaffer Sullaman's Bazaar,)
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of steam-vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates. Orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. Few articles in hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas, Nos. 1 to 4, at 6 Annas 6 Pies per Yard.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Tapa and Jutes (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Best Treble Flour in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloths.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.

Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

Contents.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables :—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railway.
Scinde Railway.
Through Trains from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
Great Southern of India Railway.
Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies —
P. & O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austrian Lloyds.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay Steam Ferries.
China Steamers.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Routes to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
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Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilcund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay.....Thacker, Vining & Co. ; Chesson and Woodhall ; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona.....Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. ; and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Alexandria.....D. Robertson & Co.
London.....G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICES.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example :—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-14, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the
North British and Mercantile Insurance Company,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents at Bombay.

AITKEN'S "FALKIRK" PALE ALE.
TRADE A MARK
REGISTERED.

MESSRS. JAMES AITKEN & Co., having increased their supplies to the Bombay Market, desire to draw the attention of Dealers and the Public to the fact that all their shipments in Bottles are now bottled by themselves, and are forwarded direct from their Brewery.

Having had a lengthened experience, practically derived from extensive shipments, they prepare their liquors with the utmost care to suit a tropical climate, and as they are both Brewers and Bottlers, their shipments may be relied on as being perfectly free from all adulteration. Supplies can be had from all respectable Shopkeepers at Outstations as well as in Bombay.

JAMES BOGIE,
Agent of Messrs. Aitken & Co.

N. B.—The Corks are branded James Aitken & Co., Falkirk Brewery.

SPECIAL SHIPMENTS
FOR THE
COLD SEASON.

LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK
AT
ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S
SHIRT, HOSIERY, AND OUTFITTING
WAREHOUSE.

GREAT ADVANTAGES TO CASH PURCHASERS.

SHIRTS.

LATEST DESIGNS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH—The Genuine material, cool, shrinkless, and absorbing	each	6 8	7 8
	six	37 0	42 0
TAFFETA, moderate in price, extremely soft, and for comfort equal to the wear of silk	each	6 8	7 8
	six	37 0	42 0
SILK and WOOL—Warranted shrunk, neat plain colours, and Fancy Stripes	each	9 0	10 0
	six	52 0	58 0
FLANNEL—Best Wove, Plain and Fancy Colours, thoroughly shrunk	each	8 8	9 8
	six	49 0	56 0
SPUN SILK—Neat Fancy Stripes, fast colours. The best quality	each	11 8	13 0
	six	67 0	75 0
BEST FRENCH PRINTED

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet; slight enquiry for Mofussil Press shares at quoted rates.

CALCUTTA.—20TH JANUARY.

The following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities :—

4 per cents., at Rs. 98-10, or 1-6 discount, and small amounts, for investors' orders, at Rs. 98-12 to 99, or 1-4 to 1 discount.

4½ per cents, of 1872, a large amount, at Rs. 101-7.

5½ per cents., at Rs. 109-4, 109-6, and 109-8.

In shares :—

Bank of Bengal shares early in the forenoon, purchases were effected at Rs. 1,400, and during the day only one lot at Rs. 1,405.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 88.

Simla Bank shares at Rs. 565 and 570.

Delhi and London Bank shares, some days ago, at Rs. 160.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares at Rs. 350, and half shares at Rs. 175, exclusive of the dividend.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 20th Jan. 1872.

Open 349½ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	41,448	5	0
Merchandize	93,790	6	4
Extra Trains	1,879	0	0
Electric Telegraph	858	0	0
Total Rs.	1,34,975	11	4

Corresponding week in January, 1871. Open 312 Miles.

Coaching	43,569	5	10
Merchandize	48,331	15	8
Electric Telegraph	355	12	0
Total Rs.	92,217	1	6
Increase	42,758	9	10

SALES AND PURCHASES.

THE undermentioned Sales are reported to have been effected yesterday by European houses :—

PIECE GOODS.			Rs. A. P.
500 pieces Grey Shirtings,	45 inch 39 yds.	10 lbs.	7 8 0
500 " " "	45 " 39 "	8 lbs.	5 8 0
500 " " "	45 " 39 "	8 lbs.	5 7 0
500 " " "	45 " 39 "	7 lbs.	4 14 0
500 " " "	45 " 39 "	9 lbs.	6 6 0
750 " " "	45 " 39 "	9 lbs.	6 5 0
2,500 " " Jacconets	40 " 20 "	2½ lbs.	1 14 6
1,500 " " "	40 " 20 "	2½ lbs.	2 2 0
1,000 " " "	45 " 20 "	2½ lbs.	2 8 0
500 Blue and Orange Prints	24 " 28 "	...	4 6 0
500 " " "	24 " 28 "	...	4 6 6

The undermentioned Purchases are reported to have been made yesterday by European firms :—

COTTON.

25 candies Old Ahmedabad (ready)	...	...	Rs. 229
25 " " Dholleras "	...	...	" 232
50 " New Agras "	...	...	" 200
58 " " Khandeish "	...	...	" 250
225 " " Dholleras (10th May)	...	...	" 250
100 " " "	...	...	" 247
50 " " M. G. Broach (ready)	...	...	" 276
50 " " " (1 month)	...	...	" 278
50 " " Broach, Ginned "	...	...	" 280
50 " " Khandeish (ready)	...	...	" 256

The subjoined Sales are reported to have been reported yesterday by European houses :—

YARNS.

2,400 lbs. T. R. Yarns, No. 40			As. 21½
3,300 " " 30/60	...	...	" 24 5/16
7,200 " Mule Twist " 30	...	...	" 19½
6,000 " Mock Water " 30	...	...	" 11½

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—24th JANUARY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 23rd January, 7-38 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 52 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 24th January, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 15 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 23rd January, 7-58 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 57 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 24th January, 10-20 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 2 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Russia, 23rd January, 11-22 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 47 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 24th January, 7-5 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 23rd to 9 P.M. of the 24th January 1872 is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	8 54	0 27
" Galle	32 29	1 29
" Kurrachee	0 33	0 2
" Madras	0 24	0 15

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 24th Jan., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 24th Jan., 2 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 23rd Jan., 7-58 P.M. From America, via Russia, 24th Jan., 1-22 A.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Penguin (s)	Hewett	London, Dec. 24.
	Sir John Lawrence	Stabb	Calcutta, Dec. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.
	Futteh Salam	Nacoda	Damaun.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Chins, to Aden and Suez.

Steamer Lord Clyde, to Aden and Jedda.

Brig Sultan Badsha, to Coast and Cochin.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
20	County of Forfar	Stewart	Batavia, Dec. 16.
21	Niger (s)	Wake	London, Nov. 24.
	Bushear (s)	James	Moulmein, Jan. 13.
	Rona	Jeffrey	Chittagong, Jan. 16.
	Nagpore	Trevellick	London, Sept. 12.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.			
20	Carnatic	...	London.
21	Lansdowne	...	London.
	Surat (s)	Baker	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—24TH JANUARY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Khimjee Odhowjee, 142 bars iron, Khimjee Jewa; 50 boxes bar soap, Heptoola Mahomedally; 102 packages glassware, Hasum Allaruckia & Co.

Violet (s), 5,574 bundles iron hoops, Ritchie Steuart & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Walamo (s), 8 cases paper, Eabhoy Tyebally; 25 boxes printing types, C. Macdonald & Co.; 1 case note paper and envelopes, The London Asiatic and American Company; 100 casks beer and 25 cases champagne, R. L. Southern & Co.

Pembrokeshire, 8 boxes sporting gunpowder, Bomanjee Manockjee Punthukey; 201 cases kerosine oil, Peroshaw Shapoorjee Settna.

West Australia, 20 cases paper, Goolabdass Cursondass.

Nelson, 12 casks glass phials, L. Narayen & Co.; 69 casks lead shots, 40 cases purfumery, 12 cases candles and 6 cases blacking, The London Asiatic and American Company.

Rollo (s), 71 boxes silver bars, The National Bank.

DAILY EXPORTS.—24TH JANUARY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Royal Sovereign, 42 bales cotton, Mooljee Jewraz; 175 bales hemp, Soondurdass Mooljee.

Royal Sovereign, 24 bales wool, Jacoob Sawoo & Co.

Walamo, (s) 70 cwt. buffalo horns, Hasum Noormamond.

China (s), 55 bales wool, Jeewanbull Woomiashunker.

Jane Law, 29 bales cotton, Purshotum Veerjee; 70 bales cotton, Bhowan, Ramjee; 450 bales cotton, Leygate & Co.; 105 bales cotton, H. B. Touche & Co.; 85 bales coir yarn, Pestonjee Eduljee; 100 bales cotton, Purshotum Cursondass.

Australia (s), 1 bale cotton, G. Lockhart & Co.

Violet (s), 30 bales cotton, Motiram Damodhur; 75 bales cotton, Remington & Co.; 2 cases indigo, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 50 bales wool, Doongersee Gopejee; 25 bales cotton, Remington & Co.; 50 bales cotton, Dungersee Gopejee; 300 bales cotton, Damjee Samjee; 50 bales cotton, Malljee Ruttonsee; 3,500 bundles coir yarn, Soondurdass Mooljee; 50 bales cotton Heurjee Dewsee.

Walamo (s), 100 bales cotton, Wallace & Co.; 250 cwt. buffalo horn, Hasum Noormamond; 50 bales wool, Narrandas Runseerdass.

Rollo (s), 105 bales cotton, Bhuywandass Dawureadass; 55 bales cotton, Hasum Mahomed; 125 bales cotton, Mamund Ismail; 50 bales wool, Goculdass Culianjee; 50 bales wool, Monarjee Dayall; 142 bales cotton, Poorunmul Chunnuram; 300 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 247 bales cotton, Bhowan Ramjee; 50 bales wool, Khimjee Ramjee; 55 bales wool, Cursedjee Furdoonjee; 105 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 50 bales wool, Jetha Purshotum; 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.; 46 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Harreebhoy; 1,000 bundles galls, Canjee Megjee; 23 bales cotton, Geerdher Jadowjee; 109 cwt. buffalo horns, Fazalmahomed Dama.

Undaunted, (s) bales hemp, Laljee Inderjee.

Milbanke (s), 13 bales wool, Heramund Khuldass.

FOR LONDON.

Australia (s), 25 cases olibanum Mooljeebhoy Jewraz; 50 E. teeth, Huckabhoy Vullybhoy.

FOR QUEENSTOWN.

Covolan, 2,000 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ivanhoe, 43 bales cotton, S. Tyabjee & Co., 50 bales cotton; Bhimjee Gurdher; ½ bale cotton, Peerbhy Asser; 106 bales cotton S. Tyabjee & Co.; 400 bales cotton H. Clason & Co.

China (s), 150 bales cotton, E. Sigg & Co.,

Glenavon, 250 bags rapeseed, and 250 bags linseed, S Tyabjee & Co

FOR SUEZ.

Australia (s), 3 bundles cardamums, Hajee Harroon Hajee Adum,

FOR TRIESTE.

China (s), 400 bales cotton, H. B. Touche & Co.'

Persia, 2 bales hides and 2 cases indigo, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR GENOA.

China (s), 800 bales cotton, H. B. Touche & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 24.

Abbott, Captain, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Dehra Ismail Khan.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 24.

Cotton, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Allahabad.

Boisragon, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commandant 4th Sikh Infantry to rejoin, to Kohat (Punjab).

Davidson, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Masulch.

Merriman, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Deccan.

Yorke, Lieutenant-Colonel, 12th Bengal Cavalry, to rejoin, to Umballa.

NOTICE.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year	Rs.	42	0 0
Half Year	"	24	0 0
Three Months	"	14	0 0
One Month	"	5	0 0
One Week	"	1	8 0

The above rates are for subscriptions paid *in advance*.

THE shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*. Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The Edition for Indian Subscribers also contains the Telegrams received from Europe during the Week. A specimen copy will be sent on receipt of address. Annual Subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

THE *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs.	10	0 0
Per Copy	"	0	4 0

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.

SUBSCRIBERS are informed that the SECOND ASSEMBLY BALL will TAKE PLACE at ALTAMONT, Cumballa Hill, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 9 o'clock.

RICHARD L. T. KEY,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 18th January 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

DAVIES—January 18th, Mrs. Davies, wife of Lieut.-Col. F. J. Davies Ex. Engr., Barrackpore, of son.

EDEN—January 20th, at Fyzabad, Oudh, the wife of Archibald D. Eden, Lieutenant, 26th Cameronians, of a son.

MACDOUGALL—January 19th, at Delhi, the wife of Major W. C. MacDougall, Deputy Superintendent, Studs, N. W. P., of a daughter.

WILLIAMS—January 20th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. W. Plumbridge Williams, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

BOURNE—WILLIAMS—December 13th, at the Church Room, Jeypore, Rajpootana, by the Rev. J. Higgins, Mr. W. Bourne, Supervisor, P. W. D., to Alice Emma, daughter of Mr. J. Williams, of Neemuch, Rajpootana.

DEATHS.

BROWN—January 7th, at Calcutta, in child-birth, Victoria Lucretia, wife of Mr. Harry Goldsmith Brown, aged 28 years, 6 months, and 4 days.

DeHOXAR—January 21st, at Allahabad, Mrs. Catherine de Hoxar, aged 27 years, 8 months, and 15 days.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1872.

THE annoyance we may reasonably feel at the neglect of the local Government to act promptly in the matter of the new Municipal Loan ought not to make us indifferent to the broad question of principle involved in the proposal to transfer to the Central Government at Calcutta or Simla the controlling power over the Municipal finances of this city now enjoyed by the Government of Bombay. The best proof that the effect of such a change would be injurious to the interests of Bombay is to be found in the undisguised delight with which the suggestion that the Municipality should be placed under the Government of India has been hailed by men whose only anxiety is to prevent the expenditure of another rupee on works of improvement here, and who are therefore pleased to see new impediments created to the extension of the system of borrowing capital to make the town more beautiful and more wholesome. We have no sympathy with the advocates of this, as it seems to us, shortsighted policy; and, looking at the need there is that great works should be undertaken in Bombay which cannot be paid for in a few years out of current revenue, we are dismayed at the prospect of being compelled to refer every fresh scheme, not to the local Government which would have a chance of understanding it, but to a distant authority at Calcutta which knows next to nothing about Bombay and is strongly prejudiced against everything that comes out of this Presidency. We might have to await for years the sanction of the Government of India to whatever was proposed, and then abandon the most useful projects in despair. We are well aware that the past mismanagement of Municipal affairs in Bombay—which has not however, we suspect, been grosser than in Calcutta or Madras—may be pleaded in excuse for the interference of the Government of India to abridge our liberties; but it seems to us, nevertheless, a pity that Lord Mayo and his colleagues should have been so intensely eager to take advantage of the opportunity to reduce Bombay to the level of a Mofussil Municipality. Grant that the conduct of the present Governor in Council of Bombay has deserved censure,—is that a good reason for retrenching the privileges of all succeeding Governments of the Presidency?

The course adopted by the Calcutta-Simla Government betrays once more the keen desire by which the Viceroy in Council is possessed, to centralize all administrative power in his own hands. It cannot have escaped the observation of men who take an interest in Indian politics, that while, to relieve itself of the burden and the odium of discovering new sources of revenue, the Supreme Government has this year graciously permitted the subordinate Governments to choose to some extent their own modes of providing ways and means, it has kept a tighter grip than ever on its authority to criticize and control every detail of local expenditure. Sir Bartle Frere wrote a famous minute, just before he left Bombay, in which he described,—with a sarcastic simplicity that reminded one of Justice Maule's grave address to a poor man convicted of bigamy on the steps he ought to have taken under the old Divorce Law to obtain a separation from his first wife—the successive stages of inquiry, report, reference, counter reference, further report, and probably final rejection, to which every suggestion for the expenditure of fifty rupees on a work possibly of urgent necessity was subjected, if it was brought forward by an Executive Officer of the Government of Bombay; and there is just cause for believing that in all the departments of the public service this irritating and wasteful system of submitting everything to the decision of men thousands of miles away from where work is to be done is put in force more strictly even than it was in Sir Bartle Frere's day. Indeed, it is within the last five years that the Central Government, always bent on extending its authority, has succeeded in getting all the Railway Companies, which formerly pretended to independence, within its clutches. There is not a Railway Agent in India now who can do anything without the permission of a Consulting Engineer, who is himself bound down by the strictest rules not to sanction any new proposal without the direct consent of the Government of India. To such an extreme is this spirit of meddlesomeness carried that we expect soon to see an order issued in the *Gazette of India* forbidding railway engineers from laying down new rails after an accident until they have referred the matter, "through the proper channels," for the consideration of the Viceroy in Council. We ourselves had an illustration, the other day, in the Telegraph Department, of the way in which centralisation works in destroying the grace of even the most well-meant acts of Government. Press messages can now be sent by wire at reduced rates; and, in sending off two telegrams, we naturally expected that we should only be called upon to pay the reduced charge. The full charge, however, was imposed, and we were solemnly informed that the refund, of a couple of rupees, would be allowed if we wrote a formal letter on the subject to the Director General of Telegraphs at Calcutta, or wherever he may be. Now, is it not deplorable that the Government of India should be so jealous of its authority as to refuse to admit that any officer of the Telegraph Department out of Calcutta can be trusted to spend an odd rupee of public money on his own responsibility?

The certain results of excessive centralization are too well understood for it to be necessary that we should dilate upon them. Philosophical historians have pointed out that, in the height of its prosperity and grandeur, even at the time when the peace of Tilsit had assured to France the undisputed dominion of all Europe from the Atlantic to the Russian frontier, Napoleon's gigantic empire bore within itself the seeds of decay, because the domineering and jealous spirit of the Emperor made him keep all administrative power in his own hands, and thus deprive himself of the opportunity of being served by men of generous ambition and more than average capacity. In such an Empire men had no room to grow; and Napoleon reaped the reward of his despotic repression of free thought and independent action when, in the disastrous closing years of his reign, he found himself left without an able lieutenant or a wise statesman to break his fall. If the system failed so miserably under a man of Napoleon's extraordinary administrative genius, what end is it likely to bring us to in India, where we have at best only sham Napoleons to guide us in our course? There is already a general feeling of discouragement among public servants at a distance from the Viceregal head-quarters, and it is a common saying with them that they can better bear the ills they have than run the risk of having temper tried and time wasted by an appeal to the Central Government to sanction reforms of the necessity of which it will not be persuaded. So far, too, as regards the higher officials in the minor Presidencies, the fruits of centralization are wholly evil. The absence of a clearly-defined responsibility makes it easy for a Governor to assure the public that the Government of India must be held accountable for every act of his administration of which they disapprove; while all energy for good is crushed out of a man who comes to govern a Presidency like that of Bombay when he finds himself not only thwarted by obstinate members of his own Council, but treated by the Central Government as if he were a mere subordinate officer, to be lectured and checked at every turn and never by any chance allowed to have his own way. Perhaps, after all, we ought not to be much surprised when a capable man, finding he is placed in so false a position, with the name and the show but none of the reality of power, resolves in sheer disgust that he had better spend his time in amusing himself than in wrangling with the Government of India. This latest act, however, of the Viceroy in Council, amounting to a declaration that the Government of Bombay is not fit to be trusted with the control of the Municipality of its own Presidency town, cannot be passed over without a public remonstrance; and we may expect to hear a little plain speaking in the Legislative Council next Tuesday.

SMALL-POX is very rife almost everywhere in the Punjab at present.

DOCTOR JOSEPH FAYRER has been granted furlough on private affairs for two years,

IT is rumoured that the Government of India has purchased, or contemplates purchasing, the Nulhattee Railway.

MR. GORDON FORBES has laid before Madras a scheme for accommodating the East Indian poor of Madras in alms-houses.

IT is said that the Kirkee powder works have proved dangerous, and that the whole will have to be demolished and reconstructed.

THE Government of India, it is said, have sanctioned the appointment of a staff of auditors of the accounts of guaranteed railways in India.

IT is stated in a letter to the Lahore journal that the Shah of Persia has asked the Russians to assist in the settlement of the Seistan question.

THE subscriptions to the Pratt Memorial Fund, according to the list published in the *Indian Church Gazette*, have reached Rs. 7,450. The Bishop has given Rs. 2,000.

SURGEON-MAJOR STEWART CLARK has been reappointed Inspector General of Prisons and Dispensaries, North-Western Provinces, with effect from the 8th of November last.

MR. W. LEE-WARNER, B.A., of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed Acting Director of Public Instruction, Berar, during the absence of Dr. R. S. Sinclair on sick leave.

SANCTION has been given to the expenditure of three lakhs of rupees on a suitable building for the Calcutta Small Cause Court, on the site of the old Post-office buildings in Hare Street.

WE (*Bangalore Spectator*) learn that Mr. Robert Ellis, C. S., Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, accompanies Lord Napier to England in March next, and will return after a long absence.

WE (*Englishman*) hear that the Hon'ble Justice Elphinstone Jackson, C.S., Judge of the High Court of Fort William, in its Appellate Jurisdiction, will proceed to England in March next.

THE Viceregal party proceeding to Burmah, the Andamans, and Orissa, will number about 35 persons. Of these, nine will be accommodated in H.M.S. Glasgow, and the remaining 26 in the steamer Dacca.

THE King of Siam was expected to arrive at Allahabad by special train about 4 o'clock on Tuesday. His Majesty was to halt only for the time requisite for refreshment at Messrs. Kellner's restaurant.

THE Ameer of Cabul, it is reported, contemplates sending General Daood Shah, with twelve officers from his Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry, to Peshawur, to be instructed in the English system of drill, in order to teach the Cabul troops.

MR. EDEN and about half a dozen of the leading firms of Rangoon have subscribed Rs. 1,000 each to the fund for entertaining the Viceroy on his approaching visit to Rangoon, thus making a very good commencement to the subscription list.

IT is stated that the people of Turkistan are intriguing with Abdool Rahman Khan. It is further said that the Khan of Bokhara, called by courtesy the Shah, has presented Abdool with a khillut of honour and a letter of introduction to his, the Shah's, Russian masters.

THE cultivation of cotton in South Africa appears likely to become popular. At the last cotton show at King William's Town upwards of 150 bales, or 70,000 lbs., of Sea Island cotton of good quality were exhibited. Some samples of New Orleans also obtained prizes.

THE reception of the new Governor at Hongkong appears to have been as badly managed as that of the new Bishop at Colombo. No salute welcomed and no guard awaited Sir Richard McDonnell; so His Excellency, with some private friends, drove modestly to his residence.

IT is rumoured that a reference has lately been made to the High Court of Judicature by the Lieutenant-Governor as to the advisability or practicability of abolishing *Urdu* as the Court language in the local Courts in the district of Behar, and of substituting the Persian language in its stead.

AMONGST the General Orders of the Commander-in-Chief in India, published in another column, will be found the letter of the Viceroy to Lord Napier, in which Lord Mayo expresses the "pride and gratification" which he felt at the magnificent appearance of the troops composing the Camp of Exercise at Delhi.

IT is proposed to open the Allahabad University College on the last of April, and Lowther Castle, formerly the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, has been temporarily rented (at Rs. 250 per mensem) for the purpose. Mr. Harrison, of Bareilly, is mentioned as the probable Principal of the Allahabad University College, but no appointment has actually been made.

ON the line of march from the Towrong Klang North, the Looshai Expeditionary force, has come upon tea, growing wild. A correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* has sent our contemporary a specimen leaf, which, on examination, appears to be somewhat longer and narrower than the leaf of the ordinary cultivated plant as seen in Assam. The specimen, however, has the serrated edge of the tea plant.

THE *Indian Observer* does not think that there has yet been talk enough about the Native Marriage Bill, and that the attempt to pass it at the last meeting of the Council was unreasonable and indecent. The *Observer* also thinks the tone of Lord Mayo's speech indecent and arrogant, and his Government a grievous and continual failure, in consequence of the total absence from it of any desire to be in sympathy with the people.

THE *Indian Mirror* tells us that, among the many odd things which happened on Friday night on the occasion of the exhibition of fireworks at Government House, Calcutta, an ambitious cooly, or rather one who looked like a cooly, managed to get into the Government House, and to take his seat on the dais in the Throne Room. He was, however, soon discovered by two hon'ble gentlemen, and handed over to the police immediately.

A RUMOUR was current in Bombay yesterday that the steamer Xantho, 1,453 tons, Captain Cole, which arrived here from London on the 9th December, and cleared out again for Liverpool, *via* the Suez Canal, with Colonel Cross, Mr. Kemp, and Mr. Long, as passengers, and a cargo of cotton, wool, coffee, &c., has been burned at sea. We are glad to state that there does not appear to be the slightest ground for the painful rumour, which, we are told, has been fabricated and circulated by some interested native dealers.

THE *Globe* says—"The post of legal member of the Council of India, which it is understood is about to become vacant by the resignation of Mr. Fitzjames Stephen, is one of the most splendid prizes of the legal profession, and is worth £10,000 a-year. It is not yet known who will be appointed, but Mr. Cowie and Mr. Whitley Stokes are mentioned as possible successors. Some surprise is felt that Mr. Stephen should resign so fine a position after holding it for only about two years. It is conjectured that he has proved rather too radical a law reformer for the Council."

IN noticing the re-appointment of Mr. F. F. Wyman as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council, the *Englishman* says—"This is the first instance, in this Council, of the reappointment of a non-official member, and we congratulate Mr. Wyman on an honour which he has so well merited. The appointment will be generally approved of, and it must be all the more gratifying to Mr. Wyman that it was quite unsolicited on his part. It is also calculated to increase the public confidence in the Bengal Government, as Mr. Wyman has not often, or generally, been on the side of the Government since his connection with the Council."

ACCORDING to the *Rangoon Mail*, Lord and Lady Mayo will be accompanied on their visit to Rangoon and the Andamans by the Marquis and Marchioness of Drogheda; Lord Donoughmore; Mr. E. Smith, M.P., and Mrs. Smith; Major Burne (Private Secretary) and Mrs. Burne; Mr. Aitchison, C.S.I. (Foreign Secretary) and Mrs. Aitchison; General and Miss Norman, and Miss Sandy; Colonel, Mrs. and Miss Thuillier; Captains Lockwood, Grant, Gregory, and De Robeck, aides-de-camp. The programme of the proceedings at Rangoon during the visit will probably be as follows:—On the 29th January, His Excellency the Governor General will land during the afternoon in State, and on the same day there will be a dinner and evening reception at Government House. Next day, the Viceroy will hold a Levee, and the Chief Commissioner will give a ball in the evening. On the 31st, the Viceregal party will attend the Burmese boat races, and in the evening the Pooay to be given by the public of Rangoon. Next day His Excellency will have an afternoon party on board the Glasgow, and on the 2nd February he will attend the public ball to be given in his honour. Besides attending the above entertainments, His Excellency will probably hold a reception of native gentlemen and officials, and will doubtless visit the public schools and inspect the Government buildings. On Saturday, the 3rd February, the Viceregal party will leave for Moulmein. On Wednesday, the 7th February, we understand His Excellency will leave Moulmein for the Andamans and Orissa.

A CORRESPONDENT of a Bengal contemporary with the Chittagong column of the Looshai Expedition, writing from near Savoonga, says—"Considering that no one has over been here before, it would be unreasonable to expect to find anything like a correct map. The survey officers are here, there, and everywhere, where there is a chance of getting a place on a high tong to put a theodolite on. There is very little chance of the survey officers being molested by the enemy as long as Captain Tanner sticks to his heliotrope, which is probably looked upon as one of the blackest of the black arts by the people of the country. The Looshais, I fancy, can boast of nothing in the way of telescopes, so when a timid group of villagers is assembled together 8 or 9 miles away from danger as they think, and are smoking their pipes over the coming events, and saying "evil times have come upon us," the truth is driven home to them in a very startling manner by seeing a bright star on a hill top, in broad daylight, which is so bright that each one in his or her turn is blinded to look at it. (This is when the heliotrope is turned from one to the other.) The result is fright and consternation, and "jadoo" the cause. When they can muster up courage to look up at the peak again, which is probably in a day or two's time, they find the hill top cleared, and a survey signal established. This of course is regarded as "jadoo," and fortunately so for the survey, for if the Looshais took to mischief, and pulling down the survey signals, they might delay the survey very much. But as long as Captain Tanner works his heliotrope, he will command respect for the survey stations at any rate."

THE *Sindian* of Saturday last has an article pointing out the "utter inutility" of a line of railway communication between Kotree and Sukkur, chiefly because it would have to pass through tracts wholly unfertile and beyond the reach of irrigation, in which it remarks as follows:—"The Government is too wide awake to allow the Imperial revenues to be disturbed by drains on them for public works in this country, although these be undertaken ostensibly for State purposes; a pretence is made in regard to the construction of the 'missing link,' as to its vital necessity in a political point of view, but the reason assigned in favour of the political advantages of the line is much on a par with that urged in favour of its commercial advantages. Any one who has taken the trouble of looking over the carefully-compiled map sketched by Mr. W. P. Andrew himself, shewing the lines of railway completed, under construction, and the extension lines proposed to be carried out in India, will see at a glance that the political necessity which could have suggested a line of railway between Kotree and Sukkur is pure moonshine; the only necessity that could bring it into requisition for troops would be a rebellion in the Punjab, or an invasion from the North Western Frontier; even in such an emergency where could troops be had here to send up; if we are to indent on Bombay for them, why could they not be forwarded from that place direct by rail to Lahore; a line has been proposed for immediate construction between Lahore and Peshawur, thus Bombay will soon be connected by rail with Peshawur; as Bombay can at all times command troops from all points of the Presidency, at a moment's notice, it will be the place where troops will concentrate. A line will soon be under construction between Baroda and Delhi, thus placing Bombay all the more in closer proximity to the Punjab; then there will be another line from Ahmedabad on to Nuggur Parkur, thence to Agra, by way of Nusseerabad, Ajmere Jaypore, and Bhurtpore. All such lines of communication between Bombay and the Central and Northern Provinces will render the line between Kotree and Sukkur a mere superfluity, and in the face of this well-authenticated fact we are tried to be deluded into the notion that the construction of the 'missing link' is a work of political necessity!"

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

FRANCE.

SPAIN.

LONDON, 23RD JANUARY.

Further subscriptions amounting to £1,700 have been received on account of the Livingstone Search Expedition.

LONDON, 24TH JAN.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has commenced to take afternoon drives.

It is stated that a demonstration will be made by the supporters of Sir Charles Dilke in Trafalgar Square on the 5th February.

It is denied by Mr. John Bright that he ever advocated the Home Rule Policy.

OBITUARY.—General Alexander Lindsay.

PARIS, 23RD JANUARY.

The National Assembly have commenced the discussion of a tax on the Merchant service. The question has given rise to a contest between the protectionists and free traders.

MADRID, 23RD JANUARY.

The Spanish Ministry have been defeated in the Cortes.

LONDON, 23RD JAN., 1-30 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera, 8d.

The Manchester Market is quiet but steady, and prices show no quotable change.

[PRIVATE TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, 23RD JAN., 1-15 P.M.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull.

Sales	10,000	Bales.
On Ex. and Spec.	3,000	"
Surats	3,500	"
Imports	10,000	"
Day's receipts at U. S. Ports	28,000	"
Dhollera	8d.	
Oomra	8½d.	
Broach	10d.	
Dharwar	8d.	
Uplands	1 1/16d.	
Orleans	10½d.	
Dhollera, March delivery	8½d.	

For arrivals steadier.

The Manchester Cotton Market to-day was quiet.

7lb. Shirtings	8s. 6d.
8½lb. "	9s. 10d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 2½d.

Exchange on India, 60 day's sight, 1s. 11½d. to 1s. 11 5/16d.

Oriental Bank shares	£46
Hongkong "	£45 10s.
Chartered Mercantile shares	£25
Chartered "	£15
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	96¾
4½ " "	101
5½ " "	108½ to 108¾
Consols	92½
Gold	77 9 to 77-9½
Silver	6½

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

(BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.)

CALCUTTA, 24TH JANUARY.

GENERAL BOURCHIER, telegraphing on the 22nd, reports that he was advancing towards Poiboy. The people appeared inclined to be friendly. All property have been carefully preserved. The climate was magnificent, and the health of troops good.

MILITARY ITEMS.

MAJOR J. S. D. BOLTON, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, is to be confirmed in that grade.

IT is probable that Colonel Roe, Adjutant General, Madras, will have to take a sea voyage for the recovery of his health.

THE 3rd Regiment N. L. I marches from Mhow to Ahmedabad to-day, and expects to be at Dhar on the 27th, near Sirdarpore 29th, Dohud 5th, February and Godra 12th.

CAPT. W. LUCKHARDT, attached to the Commissariat Department, to be Sub Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, continuing to act as Sub Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

CAPTAIN F. P. WORTHY, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, continuing to act as Sub Assistant Commissary General, 1st class.

LIEUTENANT G. R. B. DRUMMOND, General List, Bombay Infantry, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 13 of the furlough regulations of 1868.

A WING of the 1st Regiment Native Infantry arrived at Madras by train on the afternoon of Friday last from Kamptee, and embarked at once on board the steamer Himalaya for Burmah.

THE Standing Medical Committee will assemble this day at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, B. M. S., to examine R. J. Abbott, R. A., and such other officers as may appear before it.

SURGEON MAJOR WYLLIE, Civil Surgeon, Ahmedabad, performed the duties of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Department, Northern Division of the Army, from 23rd November to December 1871.

THE NEW POST OFFICE BUILDING.

THE New Post Office building is now roofed in; but the tarpaulin laid over the planking is only temporary, as the tiles which are to form the permanent covering are shortly expected to arrive from England.

These tiles are "Taylor's Patent," and have been ordered by indent through the Secretary of State for India; they are similar to those used for the Mechanics' Institute, and it is intended that all the new public buildings in Bombay shall be roofed with this description of tile.

All the floors are to be laid in Minton tiles, which also are being supplied through the India Office.

The plastering and internal fittings are in progress; and it is expected that the whole of the work will be completed by the beginning of next cold season; an effort is however being made to get a portion of the building ready for the use of the Post Office establishment before the rains, as the lease of the present office expires within the next few months.

A residence for the Post Master of Bombay is provided in the upper-storey, his servants being placed in the attic.

The original design is by Mr. Trubshawe, architect, an upper-storey having been added by Mr. Paris, late Architect to Government. The details have been worked out by Mr. Adams, Assistant Executive Engineer.

The estimated cost is Rs. 5,59,297, and the work is being carried out by a system of petty contracts.

Ransome's patent stone, manufactured for Government by Mr. Pye Smith, at the Moody Bay workshops, has been largely used in the corner stones and mouldings.

The stone

necessary indents for supplies to the civil authorities at the different stages as soon as possible:—

Corps—D-D, R. H. A.; date of movement 2nd February, 1872; destination Meerut; route by which to move 181.

Corps—E-F, R. H. A.; date of movement 2nd February, 1872; destination Meerut; route by which to move 181.

Corps—F-F, R. H. A.; date of movement 2nd February, 1872; destination Umballa; route by which to move 251.

Corps—D-16, R. A.; date of movement 2nd February, 1872; destination Rawul Pindee; route by which to move 181.

Corps—F-16, R. A.; date of movement 3rd February, 1872; destination Meerut; route by which to move 181.

Corps—D-19, R. A.; date of movement 1st February, 1872; destination Meerut; route by which to move 181.

Corps—E-19, R. A.; date of movement 1st February, 1872; destination Allahabad; route by which to move 251.

Corps—F-19, R. A.; date of movement 3rd February, 1872; destination Agra; route by which to move 14.

Corps—6-13, R. A.; date of movement 4th February, 1872; destination Jutogh; route by which to move 251, 657, 322.

Corps—4th Hussars; date of movement 3rd February, 1872; destination Meerut; route by which to move 181.

Corps—11th Hussars; date of movement 2nd February, 1872; destination Muttra; route by which to move 14.

Corps—20th Hussars; date of movement 3rd February, 1872; destination Umballa; route by which to move 251.

Corps—1-5th Hussars; date of movement 2nd February 1872; destination Bareilly; route by which to move 181, 455, 85.

Corps—65th Hussars; date of movement 2nd February, 1872; destination Agra; route by which to move by rail.

Corps—72nd Hussars; date of movement 2nd and 3rd February, 1872; destination Umballa; route by which to move by rail.

Corps—92nd Hussars; date of movement 2nd February, 1872; destination Chakrata; route by which to move 187, 571, 570, published in G. O. C. C. 21st September, 1871.

Corps—105th Hussars; date of movement 2nd February, 1872; destination Meerut, 2 companies under divisional arrangements to Shahjuabad for Futteoghur; route by which to move by rail.

Corps—109th Hussars; date of movement 5th February, 1872; destination Roorkee; route by which to move 181, 456.

Corps—1st Hussars; date of movement 4th February, 1872; destination Cawnpore; route by which to move 251.

Corps—3rd Hussars; date of movement 4th February, 1872; destination Naugaon and Nagode; route by which to move 14, 18, 338, 516.

Corps—6th Hussars; date of movement 3rd February 1872; destination Morar; route by which to move 14, 23.

Corps—8th Hussars; date of movement 4th February, 1872; destination Meerut, route by which to move 181.

Corps—12th Hussars; date of movement 4th February, 1872; destination Umballa; route by which to move 251.

Corps—17th Hussars; date of movement 5th February, 1872; destination Sealkote; route by which to move 251, 448.

Corps—1 and 2 Central I. Horse; date of movement 5th February 1872; destination Goonah; route by which to move 14, 21.

Under Divisional Arrangements.

Corps—3rd Regiment; date of movement 5th February, 1872; destination Meerut; route by which to move 181.

Corps—10th Regiment; date of movement 1st February, 1872; destination Dum-Dum; route by which to move, by rail

Corps—1st Goorkahs; date of movement 3rd February 1872; destination Dhurmsala; route by which to move, by rail to Jullendur, and onward by route 371.

Corps—11th Regiment; date of movement 4th February, 1872; destination Bareilly; route by which to move 181, 455, 85.

Corps—14th Regiment; date of movement 4th February, 1872; destination Jullendur; route by which to move, by rail.

Corps—3rd Goorkahs; date of movement, 5th February, 1872; destination Almorah; route by which to move 181, 455.

Corps—17th Regiment, date of movement 5th February, 1872; destination Meean Meer; route by which to move, by rail.

Corps—32nd Regiment; date of movement 5th February, 1872; destination Umballa; route by which to move 251.

Corps—35th Regiment; date of movement 4th February, 1872; destination Cawnpore, route by which to move, by rail.

Corps—40th Regiment; date of movement 5th February, 1872; destination Agra; route by which to move 14.

Corps—45th Regiment; date of movement 1st February, 1872; destination Moradabad and Shajehanpore, route by which to move 181, 455, 85, 88.

Sappers and Miners.

Corps—Head-quarters and 4 companies; date of movement 4th February, 1872; destination Roorkee; route by which to move 181, 456.

Corps—Head-quarters and 2 companies; date of movement 1st February, 1872; destination Peshawur; route by which to move to Lahore by rail, and on by route 251.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT AND THE MUNICIPALITY.

The following letter from Government to the Bench of Justices has been forwarded to us for publication:—

Bombay Castle, 18th January.

To the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter No. 3,753 of 1871, dated 15th Dec., I am directed, in reply to your letter No 183, of 5th Dec. 1871, communicating the resolution noted in the margin, passed by the Worshipful Bench, to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council concurs with the Justices so far that it appears to him probable that much of the embarrassment in which the Worshipful Bench now finds itself involved, might have been prevented if some modification in the Municipal Act had been effected in 1869, and if the direct checks upon expenditure had then been made more stringent by express legal enactment. His Excellency the Governor in Council must, however, entirely dissent from the opinion expressed by the Bench to the effect, as he interprets it, that Government ought, in 1869, to have proceeded upon the information then in its possession, and to have at that time issued a commission, with the view to obtain a fuller and more complete knowledge of the real state of affairs, with the ultimate object of effecting important changes in the Municipal constitution.

2. His Excellency in Council observes that the Bench assumes that the mere issuing of a Government Commission would necessarily have resulted in an expression of opinion that the powers with which the Justices are by law invested, should be altered and increased. His Excellency in Council, however, sees no reason to conclude that such would have been the consequence. He still adheres to the original view which he then held, that the powers possessed by the Bench were amply sufficient to enforce the responsibility of its executive officers, and to secure a well-regulated expenditure of the Municipal funds.

3. His Excellency in Council would remind the Justices that in the letter in which he replied to the request of the Bench, (for the appointment of a Commission) he not only pointed out certain measures which it was in the power of the Justices to adopt, with the view to ensure regularity and economy, as, for instance, the insisting upon the production by the Commissioner of his accounts monthly, the compelling him to keep the accounts in a more systematic and scientific form, after the model of the Government accounts, and the enforcement of the stringent provisions of section 36, of the Municipal Act regarding an independent audit, but he also suggested that the Justices should themselves initiate enquiries, with the object of enabling them to indicate to Government the exact points, on which, in their opinion, further legislation was desirable. There was obviously this difference between an investigation thus conducted by the Bench and an inquiry made by a Commission appointed by Government, that the first would be likely to show what was desired by the Justices to render their work less difficult and more complete, while the latter would probably be limited in its results to the addition of such an increase of power to the authority already possessed by the Justices, as might be deemed requisite or expedient.

4. It is not, I am desired to state, necessary for His Excellency in Council to recall to the recollection of the Justices, that, in compliance with the wish of the Government, they proceeded in June 1869 to appoint four committees to investigate the various subjects concerning which enquiries were considered to be needed, with the view of eventually suggesting to Government, after their labours were accomplished, the reforms which were thought advisable. The fact must also still be in the memory of the Justices that one of these committees agreed to a report, but that that report has never been officially submitted to Government; that the members of another committee differed so entirely and so radically in opinion from one another, that each of them found it necessary to record his own views in a separate and independent minute; that the report of a third committee was only forwarded to Government in September 1871; and that the members of the remaining committee never even arrived at the point of making any report at all.

5. I am to remark that, in considering the question whether the Worshipful Bench was in need of increased powers in order to ensure a proper administration of the Municipal funds, His Excellency in Council has observed that on various occasions of late years, earnest and able members of the Bench have from time to time brought forward propositions which had for their object the acquisition of information or the adoption of regulations which appeared to them likely to secure economy and executive responsibility. He has further noticed that such proposals have been negatived on the ground that they were unnecessary, or that the occasion was inopportune, or for other similar reasons, and that they were never met by the assert on that it was beyond the power of the Bench to adopt them. It appears clearly therefore that in the opinion both of the authors and of the opponents of these proposals, the Bench did, under the law as it then stood and now stands, actually possess the power to establish and enforce more stringent regulations regarding the Municipal expenditure, if such regulations were found to be requisite

6. His Excellency in Council would further remind the Justices that he invited them to point out any specific defects in the Municipal Act, and to indicate clearly in what respects modifications of the Act seemed to them to be needed. On the 30th of June last, certain definite Resolutions with this object in view were brought before the Bench by Mr. Forbes. They were discussed at length and ably; amendments were moved which met with the concurrence of the majority of the Justices, and ultimately were submitted to Government as embodying the opinion of the Worshipful Bench on the important subject of Municipal Reform. His Excellency in Council is constrained to point out that the same discussion, resulting in the same representation to Government, was as possible in 1869, when he invited the Justices to favour him with their views, as it was in 1871; and that the failure of the Justices to act on his suggestion in 1869 may be now a subject of regret to them, but cannot possibly be a just ground of complaint against the Government.

7. His Excellency in Council is unwilling however to enter further into a controversy from which no practical good can result. He observes with satisfaction the active and lively interest now felt by all classes of the community, in common with the Bench, in the affairs of the Municipality, for he is convinced that it is on the keen and intelligent watchfulness of the Justices, and not merely on the stringency of legislative provisions, that the proper administration of the Municipal revenues must depend.

8. I am directed, in conclusion, to add that, though His Excellency the Governor in Council has found himself reluctantly compelled to resist the assumption by the Bench of powers with which it has not been invested by law, the Justices may confidently rely upon the cordial co-operation of Government in any measures which tend to secure a well-regulated and economical expenditure of the funds at their disposal.—I have the honour to be, &c.

R. W. Ravenscroft,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

THE COLABA OMNIBUS.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—The praiseworthy attention of the proprietors of the late Omnibus Company's establishment to the wants expressed some time ago by a resident in Colaba cannot be too highly commended. At the same time, I believe if they were to stretch their courtesy a *leetle* farther, say as far as "Middle Colaba," we all should esteem their enterprise still more, and a full "bus" may be reckoned on, say, if it starts in time to reach the farthest limits of the Fort before 10 A.M., the hour when we have to make our appearance at our beloved desks.—Yours, &c. J....R.

CHIT CHAT: By a P. & O. PASSENGER.

A correspondent who went home in one of the new P. and O. steamers some weeks ago sends us a few notes of the voyage, from which we make the following extracts:—

It seems to me that the P. and O. have, with their reduction of passage money, determined to adopt a general curtailment of many minor luxuries which were formerly allowed to passengers, and, amongst other trivial institutions (which have, however, been *institutions* in my ten years' recollection), I miss the well-dressed and obliging sepoys, and the essential bachelor comfort, the "smoke" boy, who was always ready with a light, and equally ready to take a rupee at the end of the voyage. There is a formal-looking red and white notice in different parts of the vessel, "matches are prohibited," and "naked lights" also are contraband, but there is no substitute, and so even the saloon companion I have seen desecrated by becoming a "lighter," and fusees are smuggled in almost all coat pockets. Economy truly, but discomfort undoubtedly.

The "card trick" with reference to wine seems to work well. It is strange at first to the old Indian, but, when he is *bored*, he tells his steward to sign for him, and thus eases his own labour, and doubtless opens out some advantages to his inferior. The liquor on board this ship, I am pleased to say, is unexceptional, and if we except the fact that the engines on board are weaker than they are supposed to be, that "contract speed" seems to be the "hokum" of the company, and that an average of 9 knots an hour is what you may expect the *new* s.s. Indus to perform satisfactorily, the passengers have nothing further to complain about. But there—we don't complain—we are as happy as the day is long. The skipper is so genial and kind, the doctor so musical and attentive, the purser so generous and amusing, the engineer so communicative (?) and yet so careful, that we are indeed a happy family.

We did not coal, nor go into Aden harbour, and I heard that, by this manœuvre, £80 was saved to the company. The Government at Aden had better look to it, or their harbour fund will soon dwindle down considerably. You may recollect I drew attention to the state of the harbour, and the unsatisfactory manner the funds were used, on my outward journey a few years since. I can find no improvement, and indeed the captains I saw and conversed with could tell me of no improvement or sign of improvement. What is the Government itself about? and what has become of the large amount of money that must have been previously amassed in the fund?

With regard to the accident that detained us in Bombay, I have but little to say. You doubtless heard all about it, and as it was not very serious the least said the better. It is, however, a pity any delay shou'd occur in the first voyages of a vessel, more especially when she seems to be in herself *unexpectedly* slow.

But we had one mishap on the 3rd, that may be chronicled, though with sadness. The sea was calm, and but little wind blowing, but an Arab boy about 10 years old, one of a group, the chief of whom is a second class passenger engaged on some envoy duty, fell overboard. No one seems to have seen the accident but themselves. As soon, however, as Captain Greaves heard the alarm, the ship was stopped and sent rapidly astern; a boat lowered instanter, and under command of Mr. Hector made every search, but not a trace of the poor lad could be found. He was doubtless sucked under by the way of the vessel, and demolished with the screw.

I must tell you further, however, of a piece of economy that has been, I am told, partially carried out by the company, and which threatens to be so generally, if some notice is not drawn to the inconveniences likely to arise from such an unwise proceeding. It is the dismissal of the native servants that have been hitherto allowed for attendance on the ship's officers, from the captain downwards—the abolition of such extravagance (?) and the substitution by the generous and gentlemanly treatment of such officers, "Do your own work, or make some arrangements with one of the stewards to assist you." This may sound very well, but it does seem to me hardly policy to expect the first officer to make his bed, the purser to clean his own shoes, or the doctor to wash out his mortar and clean the bottles. "They are sailors, and ought to do it." Aye, aye, but then in the P. and O. perhaps the directors forget they have also hitherto been *gentlemen*, and, if such are yet to grace the decks of the company's steamers, such menial curtailings and paltry cheeseparings must not be the line of conduct at Southampton.

There is no doubt the fine old company, formerly looked upon as a pioneer of progress, has many rivals, dangerous, very dangerous in some instances, but it won't do to cope with them on their own ground, by lowering and paltry retrenchments. Every one who has known the P. and O. service has always met with gentlemanly good fellows (sailors, into the bargain.) If they fail in their companionship, they will soon withdraw their patronage. What say you, Sir?

BOMBAY.

Fair.—The annual fair in Ballajee Shamshett's Street commences to-day, and will terminate on the 28th instant.

A New Press Company.—A native paper states that arrangements are being made to start a new press company in Bombay.

Suits in the Small Causes Court.—During the first two days of this week, 283 new suits were filed in the Small Causes Court.

Elphinstone College.—Mr. Dosabhoy Nuserwanjee Wadia, B.A., has been appointed Junior Dakshina Fellow in the Elphinstone College.

Director of Public Instruction.—Mr. Peile, the Director of Public Instruction, who is on a tour of inspection, is at present at Dhoolia.

Another Infanticide Case.—On Tuesday, the body of another native female child, apparently of premature birth, was found by the police on the Esplanade.

The Queen's Statue.—The *Akbbar-i-Soudagur* gives out a rumour that the ceremony of unveiling the Queen's statue will take place during the Easter holidays.

Furious Driving.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, one Essoob Hussun and another were charged with driving their buggy at Tardeo in a rash and negligent manner, and were fined fifteen rupees each.

Recovery of the Dewan to the Gaekwar.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* says that Rao Bahadoor Gopalrao Myral, Dewan to the Gaekwar, who was a short time ago seriously ill, has thoroughly recovered under the treatment of Dr. Bhau Dajee.

The Ranee of the late Khunderao Gaekwar.—We observe that the Ranee of the late Khunderao Gaekwar, who is now at Poona, has petitioned Government to decide the dispute between herself and H. H. Mulharao about her pension.

Committed to the Sessions.—Mr. Cooper, the Second Magistrate of Police, yesterday committed one Hussun Hajee Mahomed for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing a double-barrelled gun or rifle, of the value of Rs. 700 belonging to H. H. Aga Khan.

The Panjrapole.—We stated the other day that a petition signed by about five hundred Hindoos was forwarded to the trustees of the Panjrapole, in which they prayed the appointment of a Hindoo as secretary of the institution. We now see that Mr. Pittamber Nanabhoy, formerly one of the assessors in the Income Tax Department, has been appointed to the post.

Programme of Music to be played by the band of His Excellency the Governor at the Bandstand, Esplanade, this evening:—

March	Pocebe
Overture (Op)	Don Juan — Mozart
Valse	Marguerite — Godfrey
Reminiscences of	Mozart — Do.
Quadrille	Les Brigands — Strauss
Galop	Giorio — Helmsmuller

Action Against the Secretary of State.—At the Small Causes Court, before Mr. Spencer, yesterday, a case was called for hearing in which John Manuel De Lima was the plaintiff; and the Secretary of State for India in Council was defendant. The plaintiff claimed Rs. 10 due on currency Government promissory note No. 22475, 6th February 1868, Bombay Circle, of which he is the holder; and interest on the same from 10th November 1871 till judgment. Mr. Langley (Rimington, Hore, and Langley) appeared for plaintiff; Mr. Hearn, Government Solicitor, for the defendant. By consent the case was postponed till 24th February.

Dangerous Goods.—At the Fort Police Court on Tuesday, Cumroodeen Ellaheebux and Essa Taj Khan, Borees, were charged before the Senior Magistrate with neglecting to give due notice of the dangerous nature of certain goods sent and booked by them at the Boree Bunder Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company, for conveyance by rail to Khundwa. Mr. Inspector Smith said he had found in the box 24 dozen boxes of detonating caps, 16 pistols, 3,000 percussion caps, and other articles called sundries, liable to higher rates for carriage than were paid for them. The prisoners were convicted and each fined Rs. 200. The prisoners were also charged with defrauding the company in the sum of five rupees by a very wrong description of certain goods, and were each fined Rs. 15.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The ship John Lawrence, 1,090 tons, Captain J. Stabb, arrived here yesterday with a general cargo from Calcutta.

The s.s. Penguin, 1,122 tons, Captain J. Hewett, arrived here yesterday from London, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo. She brought no passengers.

The P. and O. Co.'s new steamer Peshawur left Southampton on the 13th instant, via the Suez Canal, for Bombay, and is expected to arrive about the 15th February.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's steam ship Surat arrived at Madras on Sunday with the following passengers:—

From Calcutta to Madras—Dr. Cunningham, Mr. Grose, Mr. A. J. Lawrence, Col. F. Duffin and Mr. R. Branson.

For Suez—Mr. J. C. Stennings.

For Brindisi—Miss Birch.

For Southampton—Capt. and Mrs. Macdonald, Mrs. Hodgson and 2 infants, Mr. J. R. Hallett and child, and Lieut. F. Dorling.

The Surat took the following passengers from Madras:—

From Madras to Southampton—Lieut. A. H. Bircham and Mrs. Bircham, and Lieut. G. R. Walker.

For Brindisi—Capt. R. N. Taylor.

For Malta—Surgeon Major F. L. Clementson and Mrs Clementson.

The Board of Trade has awarded a binocular glass to Captain John Gales, master of the American schooner Delmont, of Portland, in acknowledgment of his humanity and kindness to the three survivors of the crew of the ship Nonpareil, of Newcastle. The Nonpareil left Bombay in July last, bound for New York, and on October 11 encountered a heavy gale, during which she foundered. Three of her crew succeeded in clinging to the top of her deck of the fore-cabin, from which, after seven days and nights, they were rescued by the Delmont and landed at Martinique on Nov. 1. Captain Gales refused to accept any payment for the subsistence of the rescued men whilst on board his vessel.

St. Helena advices state that the master (Ericksen) of the John Fought, Swedish barque, arrived there from Singapore, reported having observed on the 24th July, in lat 32.18 S., long 30.7 E., at daylight, during a heavy gale, a barque five miles distant, bearing WSW, about 600 tons, painted black, white painted bulwarks round the poop, lowermasts and mastheads also painted white, long royal mastheads, double topsailyards, mizen topmast housed, and hove to under lower maintopsail and foretopsail staysail with the signal flying, "I am in a sinking state," when Capt. Ericksen immediately hoisted, "What assistance can be given?" but no notice appeared to have been taken of it. At 8-20 A.M. saw a white boat with a black gunwale containing five hands, pulling towards the John Fought when every preparation was made on board that vessel to receive them. A heavy squall came on, and when it cleard off the boat was distinctly seen about 1½ mile distant, bottom up, with five men on it, and dead to windward. Soon afterwards only two men could be observed, but the weather was so boisterous that it was quite impossible to render any assistance. The vessel appeared to be now totally abandoned, heeling over to leeward with her topsail yard arms in the water, the boat disappearing altogether. The wreck having now rightened a little, he saw that the main and mizen masts were broken in the middle and the foretopmast broken above the crosstrees; bowsprit, jib, and flying jibboom appeared perfect, sails all torn, and the seas making complete breaches over her. Midnight—wore ship to the SW to await daylight, hoping the weather would moderate and give an opportunity to find out the name, &c. 25th, Daylight—the position of the John Fought was as near as possible where the wreck should be, but no signs of her could be visible, and therefore Captain Ericksen concluded she must have foundered during the night, so the John Fought proceeded on her voyage.—*Mitchell's Maritime Register.*

The above is supposed to relate to the barque Oriental, 737 tons, which left Bombay 31st May last, bound to Bremen, with a cargo of seeds and cotton, and has not since been heard of.

The Wreck of the Delaware.—The two surviving officers of the Liverpool steamship Delaware, which was a few days ago wrecked off Scilly, as reported in *The Times*, with a now ascertained loss of 47 lives, have so far recovered from a condition of great exhaustion as to be able to give an account of the disaster. It appears from their statements that about noon on Wednesday the gale was so violent that the ship was unable to make headway, although the engines were working with an average pressure of 14 lbs. to 16 lbs. of steam. The bearings became red-hot, and they were obliged to stop to cool them, during which time the vessel drifted towards the rocks then in view. The vessel refused to answer her port helm, and would not come-to on the starboard tack, and being dangerously close on the rocky island of Mincarlo an effort was made to run her in between that island and the Seal Rocks. At this moment a tremendous sea broke on the decks, carrying away the captain and the bridge upon which he stood. The foremast was also swept away and the decks greatly injured. The vessel then rolled over to leeward, and, righting again, received another sea full on board. This drove the vessel again to leeward, and a third tremendous sea put her entirely out of sight. The spot where she went down was between Mincarlo and Seal Rocks, just outside the shoals known as the Fearing Ledges, about a mile and a half from White Island and Sampson. The mate managed, on coming to the surface, to get into the damaged lifeboat, into which he drew the third officer. They were drifted on to White Island, where they were found in a very exhausted condition. These were the only two of the 49 on board who were saved. They state that each of the 12 life-buoys belonging to the ship had a man on it when they drifted away, but they were powerless to render any assistance, so fearful was the gale. A third man was seen to land on the rocks, apparently in a state of complete exhaustion, and he was almost immediately washed into the sea again. One body has been picked up, and a great deal of cargo has been washed on shore.—*Times*, Dec. 29.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

High Waters.				January.	Low Waters.			
Time.		Height.			Time.		Height.	
H.	M.	Ft.	In.		H.	M.	Ft.	In.
11	9 m	3	0	Thursday 25	5	57 m	6	6
	...	...			6	23 a	6	1
0	5 m	5	9	Friday 26	6	7 m	2	11
11	43 m	3	4		5	53 m	6	4
0	31 m	5	10	Saturday.. ... 27	6	36 m	3	4
0	18 a	3	8		6	26 a	6	1
1	0 m	6	0	Sunday 28	7	3 m	3	8
0	53 a	3	9		6	59 a	5	10
1	27 m	5	11	Monday..... 29	7	39 m	4	0
1	31 a	3	9		7	35 a	5	6
2	0 m	5	8	Tuesday..... 30	8	17 m	4	2
2	15 a	3	7		8	16 a	4	6
2	37 m	5	2	Wednesday ... 31	8	58 m	3	6
3	1 a	3	2		8	58 a	3	6

Full Moon, 25th, 10h. 4m. P.M.

HIGH COURT.—25TH JANUARY.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.)

APPEAL FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

233-70—Pestonjee Dinshaw—eduljee Sorabjee Mistry v. J. A. Littlewood—Macfarlane and Skipsey, (if documents received from Marwar.)

3 8-70—Shapurjee and Thakurdas—Goswamijee Girdhurjee Maharaj v. Wallibai, widow—C. Tyabjee.—Withdrawn to be dismissed.

224-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Gangbai, widow v. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy—Manisty and Fletcher.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

HEARING OF CLAIM REFERRED FROM CHAMBERS.

633-71—Jefferson and Payne—Goma Jadowjee and others v. Champa Permajee and others.

LONG CAUSES.

182-71—Manisty and Fletcher—The Asiatic Banking Corporation v. Lalbhoy Purbhoodas—C. Tyabjee.—Part heard.

316-70—C. Tyabjee—Diogo Antonio Rodrigues v. Arjasee Chingy—Hearn, Cleveland and Pelle.

666-70—C. Tyabjee—Ally Ebrahim v. Bhowan Ramjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

877-70—Leathes and Crawford—Mithibai, widow v. Pestonjee Framjee and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey, and Dallas and Lynch.

105-71—Dallas and Lynch—Rao Bahadoor Bimbal Anandrav Wasudev Dajee Dowlay—Shamrao Pandurang.

LIST OF BUSINESS TO BE BROUGHT FORWARD AT A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY FOR MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS, TO BE HELD ON TUESDAY, THE 30TH JANUARY 1872, AT MID-DAY.

I.—The Honourable the Advocate General will take the usual affirmation of office and declaration of allegiance to Her Majesty.

II.—The following papers will be presented to the Council:—

1.—Letter from the Government of India No. 992, dated 22nd December 1870, and this Government's reply No. 114, dated 12th July 1871, regarding the "Bill to bring under the general Regulations and Acts of the Presidency of Bombay certain villages received in exchange from His Highness the Nizam."

2.—Letter from the Secretary to the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations No. 704, dated 21st June 1871, returns with the assent of His Excellency the Governor General signified thereon the authentic copy of the "Bill to provide for the cost of the Police employed in Towns and Suburbs where Act XXVI. of 1850 is in force."

3.—Letter from the Secretary to the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations No. 703, dated 21st June 1871, returns with the assent of His Excellency the Governor General signified thereon the authentic copy of the "Bill for imposing duties on the non-agricultural classes in the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Bombay."

III.—Bills and Orders of the day:—

1—Bill No. 1 of 1872.—A Bill to amend Act XIII. of 1856.—*First Reading.*

2—Bill No. 2 of 1872.—A Bill to secure the payment to Government of certain additional sums of money by the Corporation of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.—*First Reading.*

John Nugent,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.
24th January 1872.

THE INSOLVENCY COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

In re Mumdoomeya Ahmed sar dewan.

The liabilities of the insolvent amounted to Rs. 8,807. Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee said he appeared for an opposing creditor, but was instructed to offer no opposition. The opposition having been withdrawn, the insolvent was granted a discharge.

In re Mirza Ali Mirza Mahomed Bebanee.

The insolvent was a Mogul merchant. His liabilities amounted to Rs. 2,53,082, the good assets to Rs. 2,845, and the bad assets to Rs. 9,564. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared for the insolvent. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, opposed on behalf of the late firm of Jefferson, Campbell, and Co, merchants. Messrs. Finlay, Scott, and Co. had withdrawn their opposition.

Mr. Lang said the grounds of opposition were that the insolvent, being pressed by the opposing creditors, fraudulently mortgaged two bungalows, the fact being that he had no bungalows to mortgage; that he fraudulently pledged household furniture of the alleged value of Rs. 5,000, which was the property of another person; that he fraudulently mortgaged a share of the Eastern Marine Insurance Company, which had been previously mortgaged to Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co.; and that he fraudulently obtained forbearance of his debt due to the opposing creditors. The facts were these. In June 1870, insolvent was indebted in the sum of Rs. 27,000 to Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell and Co., and, as security for the debt, he mortgaged for Rs. 16,000 two bungalows, which he said were lying at Bussorah. He also mortgaged an Eastern Marine Insurance share, but asked the opposing creditors not to mention the matter to Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co., the secretaries and treasurers, as it would affect his credit. Two months afterwards, when they tried to transfer the share to their own name, the opposing creditors found that the share had been previously mortgaged to the secretaries, who refused to transfer it. The two bungalows were *non est*; they were not mentioned in insolvent's schedule; and the opposing creditors had found he sold one of them in December 1869, though he mortgaged both to them in June 1870. The insolvent had not accounted for the second bungalow at all. The furniture that he mortgaged was shut up in a room, to which the opposing creditors could get no access; and when they tried to get it, the insolvent admitted that it was not his property. On proof of these facts, said the learned counsel, the case would clearly come under section 51 of the Act.

The Court then proceeded with the examination of witnesses.

ANOTHER APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF AGE.

Mr. Shaik Husson bin Shaik Ahmed, a Mahomedan merchant, appeared before the Senior Magistrate yesterday, and made the following declaration:—My nephew, Nuzzur Mahomed, is now in England, studying in the University College of London. He was born on the 4th December 1853, and his age is now therefore eighteen years and one month or thereabouts. He left Bombay for England about six years ago, when he was twelve years old, and previous to his departure he had been only taught at home, and had not attended any school in Bombay. I have no family record or books relating to his birth, but his birth is celebrated in his father's family every year on the 2nd Raheeool Aval, on which occasion it is usual to invite some relatives and friends to dine at his house.

DEFRAUDING TWO HINDOO FEMALES.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a Hindoo broker named Hurruckhund Hemraj appeared before the Senior Magistrate and laid an information against one Canjee Ramjee and another, whom he charged with criminal breach of trust under the following circumstances:—The complainant stated that he is nephew of Amrut and Mothi, widows of the late Cullianjee Mowjee. In 1858, when Cullianjee was about to leave Bombay for Mangrole, he transferred to his (complainant's) name three Government loan notes for Rs. 7,500 in all, bearing four per cent interest; and that the deceased directed him to deposit the notes for safe custody with the firm of Mooljee Ramjee. About six months after Cullianjee Mowjee left Bombay, he died at Mangrole, leaving Amrut and Mothi, women, his heirs and only next of kin him surviving. On the 29th December 1860 the women appointed the accused trustees of the Government promissory notes, according to the terms of a Gujrathi writing, directing them to apply the interest of the said notes to certain charitable purposes therein described. At the time the said writing was executed, the accused were trading at Mangrole under the name of their father, Ramjee Somschund, and in Bombay under the name of Mooljee Ramjee. Complainant at the request of the ladies endorsed over in Bombay three notes to the firm of Mooljee Ramjee, and which firm from time to time received the interest accruing upon the notes and made payments on account thereof at Mangrole for charitable and religious purposes, and the last payment for such charitable purposes was made on the 22nd July 1871. A few months ago complainant discovered that two of the said Government promissory notes for Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 3,500 respectively had been mortgaged by the firm of Mooljee Ramjee to the New Bank of Bombay, and were subsequently sold by the Bank on account of that firm, and the note for Rs. 1,000 is in possession of Canjee Ramjee, who is now in Mangrole. Complainant therefore charged the accused with criminal breach of trust in respect of the Government promissory notes for Rs. 6,500, and applied for warrants against them, which were granted.

THE ROYAL TYCOON TROUPE OF JAPANESE.

The Royal Tycoon Troupe of Japanese arrived here yesterday from Allahabad. Most Japanese performers are remarkably clever, as acrobats, equilibrists, or jugglers. This troupe has been highly spoken of in the places it has visited, and we have no doubt that the novelty of their entertainment will be fully appreciated in Bombay. One or two years ago a Japanese troupe who visited England possessed a little fellow who was known in most parts of the Continent and in Britain as "Little All Right," from his habit of jerking out sounds to represent these words whenever he had safely accomplished some feat that had thrilled his spectators. The Tycoon Company, however, boast of possessing two little "All Rights," equally clever with the juvenile wonder we refer to, and if this be so we expect they will find it to their profit to stay here for a considerable time to astonish and amuse the Bombay public.

ADEN.

NEWS REPORT FROM 29TH DEC. 1871 TO 12TH JAN. 1872.

In consequence of my absence at Latig and the mail coming in earlier than was anticipated, I was unable to forward a report last mail.

During the past fortnight the interior has been perfectly quiet.

The United States corvette Saco arrived here on the 10th instant. Four cases of small pox were landed yesterday morning, and arrangements were made by the Brigadier-General for accommodating them in tents on Ras Marbut. During her stay, the corvette will remain in quarantine in the outer harbour.

C. W. Tremenheere, Major-Genl, Resident.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

FEAST OF THE CONVERSION OF ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, JANUARY 25, 1872.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 A.M.—Choral celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 375, 245, 318, and 238.

11 A.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 335, 244, 25, 188, and 334.

Collections in aid of the Bombay Church Union.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CHEATING CASE AT POONA.

The Queen vs. Balkrishna alias Tatya Ramchundra and three others.

At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Poona, before Mr. S. N. Tagore, Acting Assistant Session Judge, Balkrishna *alias* Tatya Ramchundra and three others, were charged with cheating. The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence:—The prisoners at the bar stand charged with cheating and thereby inducing the person deceived to deliver property. The case is a curious one. The substance of the complainant's statement is that on the pretence of extracting a hidden treasure the accused obtained from him, from time to time, cash and valuables, amounting to Rs. 1,200. It is impossible to convey an idea of the way in which the complainant was defrauded without giving the details which, I think, are worth recording. It appears that Tatya, accused No. 1, used to live as a lodger in complainant's house. He professed himself, and was believed by ignorant people to be a Devarshi saint of a high order. The complainant deposes—"About six months ago, Tatya, accused No. 1, began to tell me that 'There is a treasure of Rs. 50,000 concealed in your house. My god has revealed this to me. If you doubt my word there are two or three others who are also possessed by the deity and they will satisfy you.' So he brought accused Nos. 2, 3 and 4 to my house. These men became agitated, and the god entered into their bodies. They said 'What that *jhad* (tree) has said is true. There is a treasure of Rs. 50,000 in your house, why don't you take it?' Then Tatya asked 'How much money will it cost?' 'Two thousand rupees was the answer.' They came again in two or three days, and enumerated all the articles that were required to propitiate the deity. These were a gold snake, silver, and other metallic impression, silver hoe spade, and iron bar, cloths, &c., and Rs. 200. On Shrawan Vad 5th, I told Tatya that the things were ready, and on the following day I laid the things before them. Then Balambhat, No. 2, said 'I am going to inaugurate the god in my house.' I then gave Rs. 200 over to Tatya, and the rest of the articles were taken away by the accused." The foregoing extract is sufficient to indicate how the trap was laid. When once the complainant was caught in it it was easy to make him yield to the extortionate demands made by the prisoners on his purse. The way in which the fraud was discovered is this. Let the complainant tell his own story:—"On the night of the Bhadrapad Sud 14th, the accused came about 10 P.M., and told me to open my cellar. I accordingly showed them in, and supplied them with lights and implements for digging. They said 'You stay outside—if you come in, the god may take your life.' They were at work till 1 or 2 in the morning. They then came out. Tatya locked the trap door of the cellar and took the key with him. They came again next night (prisoner No. 3 excepted) and dug away in the cellar. When they were going away they said 'Devi wants some more offerings; she must have a gold seal ring, a gold neck lace, and Rs. 50. Have them ready by to-morrow morning.' So they all came again the next night, and I gave them the money and things they had asked for. They then went away, and about 9 the four accused returned and began to dig. After an hour or so they called me in, and I went down into the cellar, and they showed me, buried in the ground, the rim of a copper pot, with a lid on it. They said 'We will take it out to-morrow.' On the next day they dug up the copper pot. They did not open it, but made me empty out a box and put the copper vessel inside, and locked in. When they were going away they said, 'You must feed Brahmans on the night of the Chaturthi, and afterwards open the box; you need not ask any outsiders; we will be your guests.' On the night of the Chaturthi the accused 1, 2, and 4 came and sat down to dinner. Rungo, accused No. 4, presently came in. After dinner, turbans and cloths and various other articles were given to the accused as pres

of Malodh and killed three men, wounding the sirdar, and reproaching him with being a friend of the English and Puttiala. They seized three swords, a D. B. gun, and three horses, and were then attacked with brickbats, latties, &c., by the villagers and ejected. They went to Malar Kotla, and early in the morning, when the gates were opened, rushed in on the treasury, and killed the daroghs and some men, but were eventually beaten out of the fort by the Malair Kotla men, and lost 8 killed. They then went on their way to another village where they surrendered, numbering 68 with 29 wounded (some likely to die and all very dispirited) to the Nazir of Kotla, and gave up their arms, 15 swords and some match-locks. The whole gang has, with a few exceptions, been caught in Puttiala territory, and Mr. Forsyth intends to deal with them for their attack on Malair Kotla. Mr. Forsyth has telegraphed to Lahore and Umritsur to allay excitement."

A MEERUT correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes on the 22nd :—"This station has been thrown into a state of considerable excitement through information which last night's mail from Delhi brought in. "The current story is, that the troops of the Maharajah of Puttiala are disaffected, and that Loodiana has broken out, murdered his infant son, and torn up the line of rail at Canwah, causing the railway officials to flee. The following corps have passed through—12th Bengal Cavalry, 1st Goorkhas, 72nd Highlanders, and a Mountain Train Battery is to follow at once. The first corps left here after only a few minutes' stay at 6 o'clock yesterday evening, and they are all bound for Loodiana. It is said that Kookas have taken Patode. The Maharajah lost no time in hastening from the Camp of Exercise on receipt of the intelligence. This may hasten the breaking up of the Camp.

"18th Jan.—Our slumbers were disturbed lately by the constant whistle and rumble of railway carriages. Special trains for Loodianah conveying H. M.'s 72nd, a Wing of 105th, the 3rd Goorkhas, 32nd Pioneers and 4th Hussars."

THE LATE COLONEL SOUTHEY.

THE last mail from Europe brought us the melancholy tidings of the death of one who, but a few weeks since, left us in comparatively good health and spirits, and for whom we might have guaranteed a long lease of life—we allude to the late lamented Colonel William Southey, the highly respected and popular Judge of the Court of Small Causes in Kurrachee. Long residence in Sind had scarcely any appreciable effects on a constitution naturally robust, and there was nothing, we believe, that ailed the deceased gentleman which could have given the slightest reason to fear that his dissolution was so close at hand ; in fact such an idea never occurred to those who were intimately acquainted with him. The distressing announcement of his demise, therefore, came upon us all the more unexpectedly, and grievously felt by all classes of the community is the almost irreparable loss they have sustained. In the public and private relations of life Colonel Southey was the *beau ideal* of a man, and a gentleman ; upright and conscientious, he was a thorough specimen of a frank and honourable-minded Briton. Painstaking to a degree in the discharge of his duties as a Judge, he compensated for the want of brilliant fensic talents by patient application, and by a close and assiduous attention to the merits of a case submitted to his adjudication, and rarely were his decisions otherwise than sound and strictly in accordance with equity and justice. In his position therefore on the bench of the Court of Small Causes he was highly popular, and universally esteemed and respected.

The grief of his sorrowing family, whom he was to have rejoined after years of separation from them, can be more easily imagined than described.

Colonel Southey died on board the steam ship Candia between Gibraltar and Southampton, and about three days we believe before the vessel arrived at the latter named port ; the body was kept until Southampton was reached, where it was interred with all due solemnity. Asthma was the cause of death, a complaint the deceased suffered from latterly, but not to an extent to give the slightest cause for alarm, for had the disease shown serious symptoms of change on England to arrive there in the midst of winter would hardly have suggested itself, or been recommended by Colonel Southey's medical adviser.

Out of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Court of Small Causes was closed on Wednesday, and by way of testifying to the high esteem in which he had been held by them the pleaders of Kurrachee paid a visit of condolence on that day to Colonel Marston, the most intimate friend Colonel Southey had in Kurrachee.

Colonel Southey's services in Sind dated from 1845, when he was appointed Deputy Collector in the province. He filled successively the posts of Judicial Deputy Magistrate, 1st Class Deputy Collector, and Judge and Sessions Judge. A little more than four years ago he was transferred to Kurrachee in the capacity of Judge of the Court of Small Causes, which post he filled up to the day of departure hence.—*Sindian.*

THE HON. MR. COCKERELL.

IT is gratifying to see that Mr. F. R. Cockerell has, on the expiry of his second term of service, been again reappointed to a seat in the Council of the Governor-General for making laws and regulations. No one has contributed, in an important degree, more than this gentleman, to the process of consolidation, with which, for some years past, the Government of India has been so busily employed, and which is now in so fair a way towards completion. Mr. Cockerell is one of the few people who know their way with accuracy about the tangled jungle of regulations which has been for so long the despair of all Indian lawyers ; and it is owing in no small degree to his accuracy, diligence, and zeal, that this work of repeal, amendment, and consolidation, has been hitherto carried out without inconvenience either to the Government or the public. It would have been a matter for real regret had Mr. Cockerell left the Council before his unusual acquirements and ripe experience had been fully utilized in completing the task in which he assisted throughout its earlier and more difficult stages. Several portions of the Regulation Law—such, for instance, as those which deal with the subject of mortgages, land-revenue, and the responsibilities of landholders—urg ently require revision, and there is no one in the service so competent as himself to prepare the enactments which would replace the repealed law on these subjects. His re-appointment to the Council, after four years of service in it, is no doubt exceptional ; but it is a well deserved compliment, and will, we have no doubt, prove of public advantage.—*Englishman.*

A FEW WORDS REGARDING SNAKE BITE ANTIDOTES AND THEIR PROMULGATORS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—One of the most remarkable features of experiments with snake poison is the difference of opinion they have given rise to amongst experimentalists. For example, we have Mr. Macbeth, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, affirming that his "antidote" *is* an antidote to snake-poison, and Dr. Fayrer pronouncing this same "antidote" worthless. Again, Dr. Halford of Australia positively asserting that the injection of ammonia into the veins is a certain remedy, and Dr. Fayrer and others, as positively maintaining that it is useless. Numerous other instances might be adduced, and from this fact, exclusive of all other reasons, I opine that Dr. Fayrer has a decided advantage. Antidotes (so-called) are far too numerous. As with cholera, so it is with snake-bite ; so many remedies exist—each having its advocate—that we may rest perfectly satisfied, we are as ignorant of the remedy in the one case, in the other.

One of these antidote-promulgators assures us that he has "never known his 'antidote' fail ;" another is looking out for the "alkaloid of his antidote," which he thinks will be even more successful than the "antidote ;" another is quite positive that he is in possession of the real "antidote," which he is "prepared to disclose for any consideration the Government may think fit to award him, and if others do not find it so successful as he has, it will be very strange ;" and again another has the antidote which he is "willing to disclose for the small consideration of Rs. 1,500, and if you do not find it successful, your manipulation must be at fault" (a very convenient, if not convincive, line of argument), and *so on ad infinitum*. Many of these gentlemen may be actuated purely by a feeling of humanity, and all alike may be convinced of the truth of their assertions, but it is equally certain that all cannot be right. Nature, the physician's greatest assistant, can do little or nothing as a remedial agent. The healthy and sickly are alike certain victims of the venom of a snake. How then does this difference of opinion arise upon a simple question of fact ? Either what the "promulgator" calls "his antidote" prevents a fatal termination to a snake-bite, or it does not. Omitting entirely the question of hearsay, the principal reasons are partiality and a loose mode of investigation. As with statistics, so it is with experiments with snakes, deductions are subordinate to one's purpose ; all depends upon the manner in which the experiments are conducted. Dr. Fayrer having no pet theory or antidote to support, besides being an able and careful observer, has again here the advantage over his opponents.

I have had some practical experience in testing a great number of these so-called antidotes. For example, the injection of ammonia into the veins, the injection of quinine into the veins, the immediate local application of strong nitric acid ; the administration of Tanjore pills, snake's bite, large doses of ipecacuanha, brandy, the *jam* fruit and alum, large doses of ammonia, and a host of others—always with one result, namely, utter failure. On one occasion a snake-man, to prove the efficacy of his antidote, offered to permit himself to be bitten by one of *my* snakes. I discovered afterwards that he had extracted every drop of poison from each of my snakes, just previous to making the offer. I mention this fact to show how far these men will carry their deception.

With regard to Dr. Halford's remedy—the injection of ammonia into the veins—there can be no doubt that it is useless as a remedy for the bite of an Indian venomous snake, whatever its effects may be as regards the bite of an Australian snake. Even admitting the efficacy of Dr. Halford's treatment, I fail to see of what avail it would be to people bitten by snakes in this country ; such treatment *requires instruments*, prompt action, *and the skill of a Surgeon.*

Of Mr. Macbeth's antidote I have no personal knowledge, but judging from his pamphlet as as far as one is able, from the confused arrangement of the experiments, the efficacy of his antidote is not only not proved, but, to a great extent, disproved. The first objection I take, is the manner in which the experiments were conducted. It is well known to those who are experienced in these matters, that it is a most difficult thing to make a snake's fangs penetrate a hairy or thick skinned animal, so as to ensure the injection of the poison, without the snake is held near the head and made to close its jaws upon some *soft vulnerable part.* This very important procedure appears to have been entirely ignored by Mr. Macbeth. It is indeed sometimes doubtful whether the fangs of the snake have properly penetrated, and have not simply scratched the skin, even when the snake is held as above described, for be it remembered, that the fact of the blood flowing is no proof of the bite being a legitimate one. How much more likely then is the bite to be an ineffective one when the snake is merely made, to *dart* at the animal operated on. Although there are several recoveries mentioned by Mr. Macbeth, there are also not a few fatal results. I have not now the pamphlet before me, so that I write from memory, or I should note the pages on which the experiments I refer to are to be found. There is one experiment, the result of which is very unfavourable to the "antidote." Two pigs, if I remember rightly, were bitten by one snake, the first recovered while the second died, although the "antidote" was administered alike in both instances. (The one that recovered appears to have been quite unaffected.) The explanation which appears to me the most reasonable, is that the bite in the one instance was not a legitimate one, and in the other it was. Moreover, what Mr. Macbeth has passed over as of no moment, is really of the greatest importance if he intended the pamphlet to prove anything. The experiments are "lumped" together in a hopelessly confused manner and without dates ; neither is it stated how often, or when, the different snakes had been used, consequently we are left entirely in the dark as to the condition of the snakes used in the various experiments. Had I the pamphlet before me, and thought it desirable, I could point out several other grounds of objection, but I think I have advanced sufficient to prove that the pamphlet itself is anything but conclusive of the efficacy of Mr. Macbeth's "antidote." Mr. Macbeth has not yet accepted the challenge thrown out to him in the public prints. We must probably await the advent of the "alkaloid."

Many experimentalists—indeed the majority—seem entirely to lose sight of the fact, that the effect of snake poison upon the system, depends upon a number of conditions

These are principally—

1st. As regards the snake.
- A. The genuineness of its bite.
- B. Its health and vigour.

2nd. As regards the venom.
- C. Its character.
- D. The amount injected.

In referring to Mr. Macbeth's "antidote" I have noticed all that need be said regarding the genuineness of the fangs. The strength of the poison itself varies considerably according to circumstances—the thicker and more ambercoloured the poison, the more fatal it is. With respect to the last heading, the amount of poison injected. The possibility of a snake biting and injecting so small a quantity of poison as not to prove fatal, but sufficient to give rise to alarming symptoms, appears to have been entirely lost sight of. No one will question the statement that the effects of a dose of antimony, or any other poison, upon the system, depends greatly upon the quantity taken. Why then should snake poison be an exception to all other poisons ? I maintain that urgent symptoms may arise in snake-bite, and yet the individual bitten recover, owing to the quantity injected being too minute to cause death. It is in this way I account for recovery when well-marked symptoms of snake-poisoning have arisen. (I allude here only to a veritable bite of a venomous snake.) I have seen a fowl quite unaffected one night, and perfectly well the next day, *without the administration to it of any "antidote."* *

Snake-bite antidote-promulgators, like professional-theory-conceivers, do much mischief. The public, sceptical enough, will soon regard the science of medicine as a sham and a farce. An "antidote" is discovered, and lauded to the sky by a medical man, but another finds that this "great boon to mankind" is but a sham, promulgated through inaccuracy of observation.

It is scarcely necessary to inform the reader that this was not written either at the instigation, or with the knowledge of Dr. Fayrer. Neither did I enter the arena of controversy as that gentleman's champion ; his ability and experience are too well known and appreciated, to call for any defence from my humble pen. I have simply endeavoured to point out some of the fallacies, upon which experimentalists have founded the efficacy of their antidotes. The "wish is often father to the thought," and when such *is* the case, we are too apt to rush at conclusions, favourable to our hobby, or consistent with our theory. But there is no excuse for those who make an ungenerous attack upon the observer, who has after careful consideration, arrived at conclusions at variance with their own, even though such conclusions be fatal to their hobby or theory.—Yours, &c.,

A MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

* The above was written before I saw the two cases of snake-bite, in the *Indian Medical Gazette* for December 1871, communicated by Dr. Fayrer. If these two snakes were poisonous, and the local inflammation and hemorrhagic symptoms are indicative of snake poisoning—the two cases are further illustrations of what I have stated above.

Snake poison (taken from the cobra) has a remarkably stimulating effect upon the kidneys, when injected into the *arteries* (not so when injected into the veins). I have noticed hemorrhagic symptoms *principally* in those cases in which the animal was bitten by a viper (the *Bobosia*).

A RAILWAY SCHEME ON A NEW PRINCIPLE.

(*Englishman.*)

A RAILWAY, answering all the purposes of the most expensively constructed line, for £500 a mile, will sound to most persons very much like an announcement from Utopia. Yet we have before us a pamphlet, by a practical engineer, the object of which is to show that such a railway is possible ; and though he proposes its construction specially for India, the colonies, and sparsely populated countries, we need hardly say that if it is possible, there can be no reason for any country spending £10,000 a mile on an object that can be accomplished for £500.

The inventor uses the narrowest gauge possible ; in fact he does away with the gauge altogether by employing only one rail. This rail runs on the top of a wall. The carriages consist of two compartments, which descend from a common roof on either side of the wall, and their weight is borne entirely by verticle wheels, fixed between the two compartments at the lowest part, which run upon the aforesaid rail, and project partly through apertures in the common roof. The bottom of each compartment of the carriage carries small horizontal wheels which work upon and grip a projecting ledge on either side of the wall, and of course keep the vehicle accurately balanced. The mechanical principles upon which the arrangement is based are obviously correct. The feasibility of the scheme depends entirely on the strength of the wall ; and we must say that the *prima-facie* impression produced by looking at it, whether in the author's diagrams or in the uninstructed imagination, we are able to bring to the task, is that the wall would be quite capable of carrying two tons, with their loads, or of the locomotive necessary to draw them, would, when rapid motion, sooner or later, and probably very soon, upset the wall. It is true that the carriages would be kept continually straight by the action of the horizontal wheels, but, whenever the weight on either side was not perfectly equal, this end would be accomplished by pressure applied to the wall and tending to turn it bodily over from the biting point of these wheels. Moreover it seems to us that this pressure would be liable to act in jerks, and thus give rise to a degree of vibration, which, apart from the mere weight, would be fatal to the stability of the wall. As however, Mr. Haddan, the inventor, is much more likely to know all about this than we, it is probable we may be wrong. He proposes we observe, walls of three feet in height, of either stone or brick, or in default of those materials of wood supported on posts, with a side rail for the horizontal wheels bolted to the posts on either side. Another point is the estimates. We find a difficulty in believing that either a stone-wall, or such a wooden viaduct as he describes, could be constructed for £500 a mile, let alone the iron rail ; and it must be a very light rail, indeed, that even with a brick wall could be constructed at that rate. Another alternative proposed by the inventor is a deep rail, or girder, of iron, supported by transverse pot sleepers, in lieu of the stone or wood wall. This he estimates would cost £750 a mile. But we can imagine no system, three feet high, consisting of a deep iron rail on sleepers, and capable of sustaining the wrenching pressure to which this would be liable, that would not cost very much more than this.

The advantages offered by the system are thus summarised by the inventor :—

But *one rail* is employed. All the weight being *below* the rail, great stability is assured. Running off the line is an absolute impossibility. In cultivated countries very admissible, as but little ground is taken. The wall acting as a middle rail of extreme rigidity, Fell's sytem can be used under the most favourable conditions ; and inclines hitherto but dreamed of can be easily surmounted. The locomotive, though very light, possesses enormous adhesion ; for the horizontal wheels can be screwed together with any desired force, and the requisite bite obtained *totally irrespective of the weight of the locomotive.* In the majority of cases no earthworks will be required, as the line and the wall varies with the undulations of the country and by means of sharp curves of 50 yards radius all bad spots are easily left aside—a great economy in rocky countries, where curtings are ruinously expensive and earth is wanting for embankments. The cost of bridges is reduced to a minimum. The wall as it progresses is available for the transport of materials, even before the rail is laid. The system possesses great rapidity of execution, needs in stated of years. Materials very durable, therefore expense of maintenance would be trifling. No ditches or fences requisite, as the rail being in the air no obstructions need be feared. Culverts would merely consist of apertures in the wall. The system is available for use either with animal or steam power. Where great economy is stringent, even the rails may be dispensed with, a smooth plaster concave surface being substituted. Walls of concrete would be very economical. Brickwork is also available. This system is the narrowest gauge possible—viz. one rail. Distinctly advantageous for existing mountain roads. In forests, the wooden viaduct should be constructed as much as possible on the natural trees, cut off short, being stronger than piles. Collisions are impossible on a double line, no points being used ; the carriages to be lifted clean off one line and deposited on the other by the overhead travelling cranes ; thus no carriage or waggon could possibly get on the main line even by the grossest carelessness. Communications of great gravitation to the invading force, but railways on this system without the rolling stock would be of no use to anyone : besides which, it can so easily be destroyed if necessary.

THE NATIVE STATES OF WESTERN INDIA.

(CONTINUED FROM WEDNESDAY'S "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

VIII.—SOUTHERN MARATHA STATES.

THESE estates and jaghirs, which are under the superintendence of the Assistant to the Political Agent of Kohlapoor, form a group of eight. A marked difference is reported to exist between these States according as they are managed by the Agency, or governed by their native Chieftains. On the one hand, complaints of misgovernment from Sanglee are reported to be frequent, the Chief is immersed in debt, and difficulty is experienced in obtaining any information as to the various departments of the administration. The revenue survey, which had been nearly completed in previous years, has, it is true, made some little progress in the past twelve months, but education has declined, and public works are at a complete standstill. On the other hand, the condition of Meeruj, which since A.D. 1851 has been under British management owing to the minority of its Chief, is reported to be the most satisfactory of all Southern Maratha States.

When Meeruj first fell under British management, the State exchequer was empty, education was unknown, and no public works were in existence. The report of the past year exhibits a surplus of Rs. 568,490, most of which is invested in Government securities, and all arrears of debt have been liquidated ; 17 schools are opened and education is being given to nearly 1,000 boys ; whilst the expenditure on public works, including the local funds and contributions from private sources, reached the large sum of Rs. 81,265. The young Chief, Gunpatrao Tatya Saheb, is now 22 years of age, and, since the report of this State was submitted to Government, he has been entrusted with the management of his own affairs. Meanwhile, the results of the attachment during his minority have reflected credit upon the officers of the Agency, and have been fraught with advantage to the Chief and to his subjects.

Of Luxumon Rao Anna Saheb the report says : "The Chief belongs to the old school, and has so long preferred accumulating money to expending it for the good of his people, that I fear in his declining years there is not much likelihood of his acting differently ;" and in no department does he appear to have shown any capacity for good government.

The elder Chief of Koorundwar seems immersed in debt, and as he is paying off his liabilities no money is available for even the founding of a vernacular school. On the other hand, the younger Chiefs have supplied the town of Koorundwar with water from the Punchgunga river, and they maintain an Anglo-Vernacular school entirely at their own expense. This interest in the work of education seems also to be shared to some extent by the Chief of Junkhundee, in whose family the ladies are even educated in English. The Chief himself is said to be intelligent and to manage his estate satisfactorily, and to have contributed liberally to the construction of a tank and other public works in his domains. As previously reported, Government has so far recognized the good qualities of this family that Vinayek Rao Appa Saheb, one of the Koorundwar chiefs, has been appointed to a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council.

Moodhole, owing to the minority of its Chief, a boy of eleven years, is under the direct management of the Agency. The surplus funds at the end of the year reported to the credit of the State amounted to Rs. 6,34,640. The total amount expended upon public works during the year was more than Rs. 76,000. Education is meeting with more favour from the people, and nine schools were open in the State, affording education to nearly 400 boys. Six more school-rooms have been got ready, and will be opened immediately.

The administration of Ramdroog is creditable to its Chief. Revised rates of assessment have been introduced into some of his villages, and no complaints are preferred against his Government. He is also a patron of education.

Such is a brief account of the condition of each of the States grouped under this Agency. Of them, Meeruj and Moodhole were during the past year under British management, and from the returns of civil and criminal statistics the judicial administration appears to be as satisfactory as the returns and finance. The appellate work of the Assistant Agent in civil cases shows a decrease of 15 cases filed in the year. The state of crime shows no increase of offences. The vaccination returns from all the States are also submitted, and exhibit a large increase in the operations performed during the past twelve months. In short, the report is in every satisfactory, and testifies to the zeal with which the political officers have devoted themselves to the work of supervising and promoting the welfare of these jaghir estates ; whilst the good will and co-operation of the people is shown by the readiness with which they have come forward to subscribe for works of local public utility.

IX.—AKULKOTE.

Since the close of the year 1868-69, when an European military officer (Major Baumgartner) was appointed as Resident Political Superintendent of Akulkote in the place of the Native Agent, the inquiry into the outstanding claims against the State and the general improvement of the administration have made continual progress.

As reported last year, the nominal balance of debts to be paid amounted to Rs. 89,722-12-5. This balance has now been reduced by the sum of Rs. 66,934-9-7, Rs. 15,316-9-10 having been paid during the year of report, and Rs. 7,471-9-0 having been rejected during the same period. This account does not at first sight contrast favourably with the operations of 1869-70 ; but the State had to incur extraordinary expenses up to Rs. 25,000 in connection with charges consequent on the marriage of the late Raja's eldest daughter. Taking this into consideration the progress made in the work of liquidation will appear more satisfactory.

The season was on the whole good. Rain was abundant, the crops with one exception above the average, and the public health no worse than usual. The cotton crop, however, is a certain failure. We know that it suffered from drought in August and excessive rain in October. This failure following upon a similar disaster in the previous year is a cause of much regret, and it is to be feared that the introduction of Hinguphat and the general cultivation of cotton by the ryots will prove a serious check. In 1869-70, 17,109 acres were under cultivation with cotton. Last year only 9,607 acres were sown with it, and the returns appear to be absolutely nothing.

The revenue survey rates of assessment were introduced experimentally in 1869-70. It was found by the experience of last year that the rates had been pitched too low. The Patell's and Koolkurnee's lands have been abolished, and in order to meet the new charges necessary for their remuneration, the rates of assessment in seven villages have been raised from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1-6, and two villages from Rs. 1-2 to Rs. 1-4 in addition to a further general increase of two annas per class. It is estimated that the increase thus obtained will reach Rs. 2,13,784, but it is more than compensated by the relief which the cultivators have obtained by the abolition of numerous and vexatious imposts. Another change in the previous arrangement has been effected by raising the extra rates for well garden land from Rs. 2 per acre to Rs. 3.

Three hundred and twenty-two original civil suits were filed during the year, which with the balance of previous years made a total of cases for disposal of 824. Of these, 682 cases were settled or withdrawn. The value of the property under litigation was Rs. 65,301-15-3. Taking into consideration the fact that the civil Court at Akulkote was unavoidably closed for upwards of 22 weeks, the progress of business in the three courts reflects great credit upon them.

The total number of criminal offences committed during the year was 401, of which two were cases of murder, and 116 of theft. There was no case of gang robbery. The number of accused persons was 716, which out of a population estimated at 66,600 gives an average of one accused in every 93 of the population. The value of property stolen was Rs. 9,478-13-10, of which only 8½ per cent. was recovered.

The police force is being improved, and several inefficient members have been dismissed. The former Foujdar and Jemedar has been dismissed, and in his place an experienced and trustworthy officer from Bombay has been appointed.

Last year's report mentioned nine Vernacular schools in the State with an aggregate attendance of 311 boys. One of these schools has been broken up and two new schools have been opened, making the aggregate of 10 Vernacular schools giving instruction to 487 boys. In addition to the above 91 scholars were attending the Anglo-Vernacular school at Akulkote on March 31st.

In developing the internal communications of the country considerable difficulty has been experienced owing to the large demand for labour on the Hyderabad railway. Two metalled roads have, however, been completed, one connecting Akulkote with the railway station at Kurrughaum, a distance of 8 miles, and the other from Akulkote to a frontier village on the Sholapore road.

The only other noticeable event connected with the history of this petty State during the year of report is the death of His late Highness Mallojee Bhonslay, which took place on August 6th, 1870.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

PROPOSED PURCHASE OF THE ATLANTIC CABLES BY THE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS.

(*Globe*, Dec. 29.)

SOME weeks ago we drew attention to a scheme put forward in the United States for combining the telegraphic systems all over the world. The first step towards the realisation of this idea was to be the acquisition by the British and American Governments of the Atlantic cables. This branch of the project has now assumed a definite shape in this country, and the concurrence of the heads of commercial houses and of the Chambers of Commerce is sought to a proposal for the purchase of the Atlantic cables, and the Newfoundland land-lines, jointly by the Anglo-American Governments. The scheme, it must be admitted, presents both attractiveness and plausibility. It is a tempting bait to proclaim a tariff just one-fourth of the present rates, with the probability held out of charges even below a shilling per word, contingent of course upon the multiplication of cables, and a considerable increase of business. It is also considered possible to fix upon a sum which would be accepted by the telegraph companies for the absorption of their interests. The promoters of the scheme before us calculate that the existing cables and the Newfoundland Company's lines might be acquired for five millions sterling. This would allow £150 for the Anglo-American stock, £30 for the French Cable shares, and £800,000 for the land-lines and cables of the Newfoundland Company. Two additional cables would augment the estimated outlay to £6,400,000, which, if raised upon five per cent. annuities terminable in thirty years, would represent an annual charge of £320,000, to be increased by £100,000 for working expenses. To meet these liabilities there is an income upon the present cables and lines of £700,000 per annum ; and with the reduced tariff and five cables it is estimated the earnings would be £370,000, showing a balance of £50,000. We shall not impugn the accuracy of these calculations, although we doubt whether the cables could be secured upon anything like so favourable terms. Nor would we underrate the advantages which a lower tariff would offer. But other elements enter into the consideration of the question besides those purely financial. That assent would never be given to the exclusive possession of the wires by England or the United States can scarcely be doubted. Yet how could an arrangement be entered into for the joint ownership and control of the cables likely to be preserved through all times and under all circumstances, not omitting such as may involve interests and objects directly antagonistic ? When this problem is solved, the financial difficulty might easily be surmounted. Till then commercial bodies must make the best terms they can with the companies who are now reaping, in the form of large profits, their legitimate reward of an enterprise attended with great and exceptional risks.

A LOVE-SMITTEN MUSICIAN SENT TO PRISON FOR CAUSING ANNOYANCE.

THE annals of the Police Court of New York furnish us with a good story of a love-stricken swain in the person of a German musician of an imaginative and susceptible temperament. This unhappy victim of idealization happened to be seated in the theatre, when the famous lyric artiste Mdlle. Nilsson was giving forth ravishing tones of vocal melody, and he forthwith fell violently in love with her. His heated imagination made him fancy that the pretty songstress was actually addressing him personally, when in the character of Marguerite she plucked the petals from the flowers, and repeated the charm—"He loves me—he loves me not." That night he ran after her carriage, and from that time made reiterated attempts to meet the idol of his soul. At length one day with frantic ardour, he forced his way into the lady's room, but found she was not alone. He rushed up to kiss her, but she held him at bay his wrists till assistance arrived, and the love-smitten musician was rudely ejected from the place. The attentions of her crackbrained admirer now began to cause no inconsiderable annoyance, and she was in consequence induced to seek protection from a magistrate. Amiable as fair, Mdlle. Nilsson did not wish harshly to press the case against the German musician, but simply desired that he might be restrained from annoying her. At this the miserable man suddenly sprang forward, seized the lady's velvet cloak, and covered it with rapturous kisses. This tender performance was roughly interrupted by a constable, who dragged him away by the collar. The magistrate, on this ordered the hapless German to find bail to the extent of three hundred dollars, or go to prison for six months. The poor fellow was compelled to go to prison, where he will have ample opportunity for allowing his ardent passion to cool.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

DURING part of the sitting yesterday Mr. Childers was present. The first witness who appeared was Mr. Locock Webb, of the Chancery Bar, who had been consulted as to the case of the claimant. He had advised two suits in Equity, and had drawn the bills therein. Previously to his examination, all the documents on which his opinion was founded, and the papers in the suit, were put in. The witness stated that he had an interview with the claimant 19th March, 1867, examined him closely in connection with the case laid before him, and took him through the whole of his adventures. With regard to certain deeds, claimant exhibited a perfect knowledge such as no layman not a party to the deeds could have had, having made up his mind, witness wrote down from claimant's own mouth that which formed the material of the bills which he drew. There was no allusion in the bills to any vessel but the Bella, witness having considered any mention of the Osprey unnecessary, as nothing about it could be proved, the claimant not being able to swear to the name of that ship or her captain ; and in the propriety of this course the late Lord Justice Giffard, his leader, concurred. The witness gave an account of his settling the affidavits in the cases. Some amusement was produced by the witness saying that this case would have been settled in a month in Chancery—that it was very simple case as it came before that tribunal. The rest of the examination-in-chief related merely to the course of practice in Chancery. In cross-examination it was stated that the result of the suits in Chancery was such that an action at law for the recovery of the estates was necessary. There were motions to restrain the publication of evidence in this case, pending the suit, but he had never heard of the affidavits being printed in an octavo shape and circulated. A pamphlet was shown to the witness, and he said that, if this contained affidavits in the case, it was a most irregular and improper proceeding, and he had never known such a thing done pending a suit. The Chief Justice added emphatically that, in his opinion also, it was a most improper proceeding. A letter from Mr. Holmes to Don Pedro Castro was read, stating that a number of copies of evidence had been printed for circulation, and that he sent twelve copies, translated into Spanish, to be distributed among the witnesses to be examined by the Chili commission. The Chief Justice repeated that such a proceeding was most improper ; and Mr. Pollard having made some observations, his lordship inquired what use it was to be implied that the learned gentleman thought it proper. Other letters were read to show that the circulation of the evidence by the plaintiff's solicitors was frequent, and suggestions were made to witnesses who were to be cross-examined by the defendants' counsel. Mr. Mill, of 39, Lincoln's-inn-fields, was next called. He was a solicitor, and practised in Chancery. He had been in the habit of preparing affidavits in cases, and had been employed in the present case by Messrs. Hopkins and Hopkins. He was asked if it would not be the duty of a solicitor, when he found that a witness was not about to tell the truth, to refuse to prepare an affidavit for him. He replied that it would not be the duty of a solicitor to refuse to prepare an affidavit for a witness, but it would be his duty to refuse to act as an attorney to send such an account to witnesses ; but the witness would not adopt the word "scandalous," but would say that it was very improper. The Chief Justice said that he would adopt his word "scandalous." Other instances of suggestions to persons about to be witnesses were read, and the witness characterised them as improper, and said that he could not conceive it was intended to put words into the mouths of those who were to be witnesses. The witness knew nothing of the Chili commission. He however, saw the Castro correspondence, in which a lock of hair was mentioned, but he never heard anything of its being lighter than the claimant's. He did not know the quality of the claimant's hair, but he had heard it was that the claimant was peculiar in his spelling, but he could not say that he knew anything of claimant's spelling the word Elizabeth "ellisaeuth," and Arthur Orton's doing so also in certain letters. Witness knew that a given name was frequently altered in Australia, and in other parts of the world. "Mr. Bradlaugh has been on one or two occasions in Paris lately. I know of no workmen's organization which employs secret emissaries ; and as Mr. Bradlaugh has not a reputation for working for nothing, I would ask whether there was any connection between his visits and the recent Bonapartist intrigues."—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACTS AND THEIR OPPONENTS.

(*Pall Mall Budget*, Dec. 22.)

IT has been shown that no valid arguments can be urged in defence of the two most important recommendations contained in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Contagious Diseases Acts. The objections, such as they are, which are brought against the practice of compulsory examination are not affected by the consideration whether it is periodical or occasional. They are valid, if valid at all, against compulsory examination in any form. And the practice of occasional examination as provided by the Act of 1864 is open to a further objection—that it gives an opportunity to abuses on the part of the police which is not given by the later Acts. It is now proposed to inquire into the real weight of the arguments chiefly used against the system of compulsory examination. These resolve themselves in the last analysis into two—the political and the moral—the political, that compulsory examination takes away the security of personal liberty ; the moral, that it promotes immorality ; in the case of men, by removing a deterrent influence, in the case of women, by inflicting an additional degradation. The first of these objections is fortunate in finding an exponent in Mr. John Stuart Mill. Those who have studied the evidence given by him before the Royal Commission need not have much fear that any important point in the argument will have been passed over. Mr. Mill's first allegation against the Acts is that they take away the security of personal liberty "incidentally and unintentionally, one may say, from all women whatever." It is doubtful, however, whether Mr. Mill's opinion on this point remained unchanged at the close of his examination. He appears to have supposed that the proceedings in the case of a woman apprehended on suspicion of being a prostitute differ from an ordinary proceeding before a magistrate in the absence of securities against abuse. As a matter of fact, however, the question whether she is or is not, what she is charged with being is one for the magistrate to try, and the inquiry is in all respects similar to those carried on under the "Criminal Justice Act." It is quite true that "there can be hardly any more serious case to the person concerned than that of being charged with being a prostitute if she is not really so." But there are other cases hardly less serious. A lady may at any time be accused of shop-lifting through a mere auspicious accident, and here even proved respectability will not absolutely rebut the charge, inasmuch as "kleptomania" is not a malady confined to the lower classes. Yet it will not be maintained that there ought to be no power of arresting women on suspicion of stealing from shop counters because now and then the accused has caught the stolen article in her dress without knowing it. There must always be offences of which proof is difficult, and suspicion, consequently, sometimes unavoidably incurred. This is a very sufficient reason for surrounding the persons liable to be charged wrongly with every possible protection, for entrusting the execution of the law to carefully chosen agents, and for giving ample reparation in every instance wherein any unintended hardship has been inflicted. It is difficult to see why it should be more a violation of personal liberty to apprehend a woman on suspicion of being a prostitute than to apprehend a man who is suspected of loitering near a house with intent to rob it. The chances of making a mistake may be greater in the former case, but if the end to be obtained by giving the police this latter power is one of great importance to the community, the existence of this chance is simply a reason for additional care in the exercise of the power. That very great caution has been taken up to this time in the application of the Contagious Diseases Acts the Commissioners are convinced. They have gone thoroughly into the alleged insults offered by the police to innocent women. "We have made inquiry," they say, "into every case in which names and details were given. We have requested the persons who have publicly made these statements to substantiate them. In some instances the persons thus challenged have refused to come forward ; in others the explanations have been incomplete or are frivolous. The result of our inquiries has been to satisfy us that the police are not chargeable with any abuse of their authority, and that they have hitherto discharged a difficult duty with moderation and caution." From this part of the report there is not a single dissentient in a large and mixed Commission. In legislating anew on the subject, however, it would be worth while to introduce even unnecessary safeguards against abuse, supposing any such to be suggested. If there are any persons who really believe that innocent women have been groundlessly molested, and have any methods to propose for preventing their being molested for the future, by all means let them come forward. At present this reasonable criticism is entirely withheld. Mr. Vernon Lushington says that as soon as he became Secretary to the Admiralty he wrote to Mrs Butler, saying that he was charged with administering the Acts, and that, as they did not wish to harass that no offence should be given, he begged, as a personal favour, that any case of error or neglect or wrongdoing might be immediately brought to its notice. Mrs Butler announced the very thought of doing is. She said it was not with the abuse of the Acts, it was with the Acts themselves, she was going to fight." So long, of course, as persons who profess to keep watch over the working of the Acts devote themselves to getting up and nurturing anonymous slanders calculated to raise a prejudice against the law, and refuse to bring any evidence of their allegations to the notice of the proper authorities, they have themselves to blame if any security they could desire is wanting which their help might enable Parliament to supply.

Mr. Mill objects secondly that it is no part of the business of the Government "to provide securities against the consequences of immorality on the part of men." When men by the obvious answer is that the object of the Contagious Diseases Acts is not to protect those who voluntarily seek indulgence, but to protect the innocent from having disease communicated to them. Mr. Mill answers that this communication must in many cases be attended by an irregular indulgence of a natural impulse," and the woman who sells herself "as a matter of gain." As regards these two classes, the Commissioners are abundantly justified in proposing to promote the practice of providing healthy women for the use of men who wish to indulge in it if only they can do so without physical risk. Thus stated, of course this is not a point on which there can be two opinions. How much has been conceded, we are no further advanced than before What the opponents of the Acts have to establish is that the State must not interfere to check the dissemination of poison, because one of the incidental consequences of its interference may be to encourage immorality in men whom fear now keeps moral. If the motive of the Legislature be an adequate one, and the immediate and direct effects of its action beneficial, we do not see that it is bound, or, indeed, that it has any business, to take remote and indirect consequences into account. The health of the community is a more legitimate object of parliamentary care than the virtue of men who are only saved from vice by compulsion. If, indeed, it could be shown that the effect of the Acts was either to increase the supply of loose women, or to throw difficulties in the way of such of them as may wish to return to a decent life, the case of the opponents of the Acts would be stronger. But nothing of the kind has been established. The number of prostitutes in the districts to which the Acts have been applied